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### Agricultural.

ARE FARM STATISTICS A BENE-FIT TO FARMERS?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Now Mr. Editor, I would like to ask one question; that is this: Do you not think that this prying into one's own private afmuch one-sided? By the present way of good and the meeting interesting. fairs in the shape of farm statistics is too gathering statistics, a farmer's wheat crop is figured out to a small fraction of what the harvest will be; then statistics are gathered to show what the actual cost is to raise a bushel of wheat. I take wheat for the reason that it is the crop the poor farmer depends upon to raise money to pay the in terest on the heavy mortgages, which statistics tell us the Michigan farmers are blessed with. Now if this prying into one's own private business is to be kept up, give us more of it. Give us statistics showing the actual cost to manufacture agricultural implements which are used on the farm. For instance, a self-binding harvester which the mortgaged farmer is asked to pay from \$140 to \$160 dollars for. Also mowing machines, hay tedders, plows, and various other tools. Methinks that if one of these manufacturers should be questioned in regard to the actual cost of manufacturing the various articles, his reply would be something like this: "There is the door, you git; that is none of your business."

Wishing the publishers of the MICHIGAN FARMER success, and hoping for more statistics. I am Respectfully yours,

OPPOSED TO DEHORNING.

Thinks the "Farmer" Should not Allow Correspondents to Give Their Exper-

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Having just finished reading Mr. Colvin's article in your last issue, and being so indignant at it and at you for allowing it to come before the readers of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I cannot hold my peace any longer. If there is an society for the protection of dumb animals, I think it is time for them to make an appearance and prevent any more innocent cows from being drawn up to a post, and held by the nose by a kind hearted man, while another man-no doubt he was a Christian-takes a crosscut saw and removes her horns, for no other reason than to see her suffer. I have lived on a tarm for 30 years and my father for 50 years before me; but we have never had a horse, colt, sheep, cow or hog injured by the horn of any animal; and if men do have such accidents happen on their farms, it is more their fault than the horns of the cows: and if they were punished for their carelessness with the same severity as they wish to punish these poor animals, I think they would be more humane. Now, if dehorning cattle has become fashionable, and all the men must follow the fashion, why don't some one tell how to perform the operation in a respectable manner. Tell us how to chloroform the animal so there will be less suffering. If there are any more to raise a hand for the helpless please raise it. Re member that by being quiet you are not doing your duty.

THE Mendon Globe mentions the sale of a flock of clipped lambs there, 83 in number, half blood Hampshires, raised by J. H. Tafft, which averaged 1131/2 lbs. They were sired by a thoroughbred Hampshire

THE Fenton Union Agricultural Society will hold their next annual Fair on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October, at Fenton, Genesee County.

#### HEREFORDS AT AUCTION.

On April 4th, at the fair grounds of the Northwestern Agricultural Society in the city of Flint, a public sale of Herefords will be held. At this sale there will be offered from the Crapo herd 31 head in all, comprising 25 females and six bulls. The females include some imported animals, and both old and young trace to the most noted families of this breed. The bulls in use in this herd are Sir Horace 11199 (8051), bred by John Price, Pembridge, England; Sir Burton 14549, bred by Adams Earl, Lafavette, Ind.; Gallant 16948, bred by M. H. Cochrane, Quebec, Canada; Bonnie Lad 4th 10877, bred by F. W. Stone, Guelph, Ont.; Count 8067, and Alert 8046. All the younger animals are sired by these bulls. and the females either have calves, or are in calf to Gallant 16948. Sir Burton 14549, or Sir Horace 11199. These sires are rich in the blood of the noted Horace 2492, the sire of such bulls as Chancellor, Grove 3d, Grand Duke, Horatius, and other noted animals; also have a great deal of the blood of Lord Wilton, Sir Bartle Frere, Old Court, Grove 3d, etc. The females include some animals which have not only produced prize winners, but are prize winners themselves. The sale will be conducted by Mr. John W. Foster as manager for Mr. Crapo, and he announces emphatically that every animal catalogued if bid on will be sold, that there will no bye-bidding, that every animal to be offered is recorded, and a certificate to that effect will be given every purchaser; all females guaranted breeders, and all bulls getters. Certainly under such conditions purchasers can bid with confidence in every animal being just as represented. There is plenty of room in Michigan for every animal which will be offered, and if they and thousands like them would be put in place of an equal number of scrubs, it would be a grand thing for the State in every way.

NAPOLEON FARMERS' CLUB.

The March meeting of the Napoleon Farmers' Club was held at the residence of Mrs. Ida Blair. Although the weather was rainy and threatening the attendance was

The first topic for discussion was "The Silo and Ensilage," which was well treated in a paper read by Mr. Chas. Covell, who

This question at present is occupying the The numerous experimental stations that are trying and reporting favor ably upon this mode of curing fodder certainly are encouraging us as to its practicability to the average farmer. And they tell us, that a great saving, financially, may be made by constructing our silos of wood instead of masonry, as it was first said they must be made. Corn is used more for ensilage than anything else, as it affords a greater burden per acre; but the time cutting is not fully agreed upon by all. Dr Collier, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, has made over one hundred analyses of corn in the different stages of develor ment, and says, "The nearer ripe the ear the better the result."

The cost of one acre of corn fit to harvest is not more than \$12, and it will yield 20 tons of ensilage, which with a cost of 55 cents per ton for gathering, makes a total of \$23 for the 20 tons of fodder. One cow will consume about 50 pounds per day, hence the 20 tons will nearly keep two cows for one year at a cost of \$11.50 each, which will hardly winter one cow on dry feed. Butter made from ensilage fed cows is

equal in quality to any made in June. To fill the silo nearly all agree that it should be put in one day at a time and let leat to a temperature of 135 degrees, then put in another day's filling.

Mr. Cady said the silo was looked upon about as the steam thresher was at first, when many would not have one on the farm, but now will have nothing else. So if we keep up with the progression in agricalture we must adopt the green curing of our fodder, if it is satisfactorily demonstrated that it is a matter of economy.

Mr. Halliday said the expense of a silo need be so little, and no great trouble, as "bull tongue," which can be run at any it may be put in the end of a mow or bay. And, again, much is saved, as it does away with husking the corn, shelling, taking to mill, and either giving or paying toll. Corn put into a silo loses only about 16 to 30 per cent, while cured dry shrinks over 50 per

Mr. Elliott said he had put clover hay into the bottom of a mow when only fairly wilted, and putting other hay on top had it come out in excellent condition and much heavier in bulk.

Mr. Harrington said that he thought any man putting hay into a mow had indirectly had experience with the silo, as he understood ensilage was the fodder preserved with the juice dried in instead of allowed to evaporate into the open air.

Other members discussed this question freely, when the limit of time closed it. Miss Nora Dean read an essay on the subject of floriculture.

Mrs. A. Wood opened a discussion on bread-making by reading a short paper, which will be found in the Household

The April meeting of the club is to be at the residence of Mr. A. H. Reed, when the spring. The Albion cultivator with its five topies, "Which is the most profitable horse for the average farmer," and "How far should the wife be conversant with the details of the farm," will be discussed.

M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, has been elected president of the North American Holstein-Fresian Association, which met at



The Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator.

LEVEL CULTIVATION.

The great advantage of level culture stead of running down as many thoughtlessif hilled up throw out a second set of roots from the joint nearest the surface. This process exhausts the plant unnecessarily, using the plant food which should go to develop stalks, leaves and ears. Again, level culture secures in the greatest degree possible exemption from the effect of drouth. Leaving the ground in furrows exposes double the surface to the absorbing influence of the hot dry air, while keeping the surface as level as possible, yet loose, enables it to not only retain the moisture in it. but to condense that which is present in the air which penetrates the porous soil.

There is another serious fault with the ordinary system of cultivation. The corn roots spread out over the ground forming a perfect network. With the ordinary cultivator these are all torn to pieces every time it is cultivated, and in a dry season so interest of nearly all farmers' clubs, and it comes in close connection with the soiling clent plant food to form the ear, and the recient plant food to form the ear, and the result is a failure of the crop. Now unquestionably the ground should

be thoroughly pulverized down deep, so it will hold the moisture, but this should be done while the corn is small, before the ground becomes a network of corn roots. What is wanted is a tool that will work all the ground deep on the start, and the surface later on, and the lack of this has been the real reason why level culture has not been more generally adopted. Its advantage has been universally conceded, but the tools which have been built for this purpose would only work the surface when "the soil was in the right condition, but were useless in a rainy season when the weeds got the start and the ground hard, and could not be used at all when it was stony or rooty, and the old cultivator or corn plow had to be kept for this work, making the cost of the surface cultivator only an additional outlay and consequently but few farmers have used them. To combine in one machine the good features of the corn plow or shovel cultivator with a practical tool "for level cultivation, was the aim of Mr. Gale, the well known inventor, in bringing out the Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator, and the rapidity with which its trade has been built up, is ample evidence that it is a complete success.

Hung on a regular cultivator frame it has five spring teeth on a side, about the width of an ordinary cultivator narrow shovel, or depth, thoroughly pulverizing the ground to the bottom of the furrow if desired. The ordinary corn plow has only two shovels, so it either breaks the ground up in lumps. or leaves a strip between the shovels that is not stirred at all, but the Albion cuts all the ground down deep the first cultivation and after the corn roots have spread out over the ground it can be run shallow, just deep enough to break the crust that may be formed by rains, but not deep enough to injure the roots, and as the ground is thoroughly pulverized all through, and at the same time left nearly level, it stands the drouth with little injury, and the result is a largely increased crop. Besides all this it is of no less value as a weed killer. The great curse of our richest lands is the weeds, and the longer it is cultivated the worse i becomes; corn fields are the breeding ground for them, and they ought to be the place to kill them. The trouble with the ordinary shovel cultivator is it "cuts and covers," and while the weeds are covered up the roots are not torn out, and soon as the cultivator stops they spring up and the corn fields become a swamp of weeds, which go to seed. and are ready to grow up again in the narrow spring teeth, or "bull tongues" on each side, cuts all the ground and tears out every weed by the roots each time it is cultivated, and by the time you have finished the season's cultivating, every weed seed that has sprouted has been torn out and killed, so there is nothing left to grow, and the corn fields are clean in the fall, and a

completely rid a farm of weeds.

It is also just the thing for fitting fall plowed land for spring crops, or where oats for corn has long been advocated by the or spring grains are sown on corn stubble. most eminent agriculturists. Corn roots in- this will fit the ground better than plowing. When the ground is plowed in the spring ly suppose, spread out near the surface, and it is cold and not in as good condition for crops as when it has been exposed to the sun and air. The Albion works the ground on top, where it is warm and in the right condition for the grain to sprout and grow rapidly, thoroughly pulverizing and making it like a garden. Then they can be sown much earlier, so that they get the benefit of the April showers, and are beyond the reach of harm before the dry weather comes, thus insuring a good crop. It is also much better for the land. How many times in clay soil is the ground injured by plowing when it is too wet, in the hurry to get it ready to sow oats, but the same ground was dry enough on top to work without injury, and with the Albion could have been fitted and the oats sown in time, without injuring the land. Then it is a great saving in labor and expense, twice over will fit any ordinary corn stubble, and by putting on the seeder attachment the grain can be sown at the same time. In this way 10 acres can be fitted and sown in two days, while to plow, harrow and sow the grain would require about eight days, making a saving of nearly three-fourths the labor. A. very severe test was made the past season on the Michigan State Agricultural Farm, and corn stubble that was plowed and

> We herewith give Prof. Johnson's letter. who is well known to our readers: AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Jan. 5, 1888.

> drilled gave no better results than where it

was simply gore over twice with the Albion.

Albion Manufacturing Co. Your favor of December 27th at hand. ply has been delayed on account of my absence. The Spring Tooth cultivator that you sent us in April, 1887, has given the best of satisfaction. We were plowing a 23 acre f satisfaction. We were plowing a 23 acreeld of corn stubble for oats, when it came. We prepared four acres on one side of the deld-a fair average of the field, so far as conditions of fertility were concerned—with your harrow, going over the stulble once, and then sowing with your seeder, and rolling the ground. The balance of the field was plowed, harrowed twice, then sown with drill and rolled. We took particular pains to notice and compare those sown with your harrow and seeder, with the others during the season of growth and when harvested, and we were not able to discover any difference in growth or yield. One seemed as good as other, and while we were not able to thresh them separately, the harvested shocks indicated little or no difference in yield from those sown with the drill on plowed ground. The advantage of the harrow is seen in the less labor required in fitting the ground, and account of working the surface only and can be prepared and will be fit for the eed some days earlier than if plowed. vork and results with your harrow, in this test, exceeded our expectations. As a corn cultivator, my foreman, who has had large experience in corn cultivations the Albion cultivator excels any implement I ever saw."

The ground is all cut and thoroughly pulreversed. I have for many years believed and advocated "level culture" for corn and all hoed field crops. Your cultivator cannot be excelled in this respect. As a spring tooth cultivator we found it invaluable in preparing ur wheat fields. It is an implen eeds only to be used to commend it to any

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Prof. of Agriculture. A large number of farmers put in their oats the same way the past season, and all

report as good and in most cases decidedly better crops, demonstrating beyond a question, this is by far the best way. As this combines in one machine:

A riding corn cultivator costing from \$25 to \$35 A pulverizer or wheel harrow ' ' 40 '' 45 A seeder ...... '' '85 '' 50

Making a total cost of from .... \$100 to \$13 While the Albion as a corn cultivator and pulverizer or wheel harrow only costs \$40. and with the seeder attached \$65, making a saving of nearly half the cost, besides the annoyance of storing and keeping in repair all these separate machines. Having spring teeth it can be used on atony, grubby or new ground, and yet they are stiff enough so they will dig up the hardest ground. making it practical everywhere. With so many advantages it could not help being popular, and although almost a new achine it has the largest trade of any cultivator on the market to-day; it is a wonderful record when it is remembered that the great cultivator factories of the west, have been long years building up their trade. and Michigan may be justly proud of the Albion. The secret of its success lies in the few seasons thorough use of the Albion will

fact that it is the representative tool of level cultivation, which the great corn raisers of (28458). As Geneva Wild Eyes 51776 was system to adopt.

STOCK-GROWERS' MEETING.

BANCROFT, March 2, 1888. The annual meeting of the Shiawassee County Live Stock Growers' Association convened at Phillips' hall, Bancroft. Though the day was stormy a large and appreciative audience was present. E. S. Burnett called the meeting to order, and after adopting a constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College; Vice-President, L. W. Barnes; Secretary and Treasurer, Quincy McBride, Burton; Directors, Frank Braden, J. W. Hib-

bard, F. G. Morris and Amos Parmeter. J. W. Hibbard in a short address pointed out the objects of the Association, stating that our county was well adapted to all kinds of live stock, free from disease, and handy to market, and gave good reasons why the s rub must go.
The afternoon session was well attended,

with a large number of ladies present. Quincy McBride read a par dairying pay?" L. W. Barnes, the noted Poland-China breeder, gave a paper on 'The best breed for the common farmer;' it was well written and full of solid facts concerning this important branch of farming, after which a lively discussion followed, in which the Poland-China admirer tried to corner J. W. Hibbard (of Berkshire fame). but he let himself out easy in his usual way Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, gave a pleasing address on social intermingling, such as farmers' clubs and granges, giving good reasons why men and women should cultivate and improve themselves as well as their farms and stock, leading them to a

higher plane of life. The question-box was opened; questions were asked about alsike clover as a forage plant, if cooking feed for swine pays. Also, are thoroughbred cattle profitable for the average farmer to breed. On this last there was a vast difference of opinion. One breeder of registered cattle argued that high grades were the best for the farmer, claiming that breeding thoroughbreds was the business of a specialist.

The evening session was opened with an address by Prof. Cook on farming, stock raising and feeding; speaking in high terms of the silo as an economizer of forage, giving an excellent feed for all farm animals, also of the benefit of the co-opera tion of breeders in making sales and other ways of helping each other. The Professor county, for which the farmers of Shiawassee are under many obligations.

A. B. Clark, of Morrice, delivered an able address on the "Relation of the farmer to the business man," showing the wealth of the farmer, as compared with other branches of industry. The Association then adjourned. QUINCY MCBRIDE, Sec'y.

Breeding or Dehorning Without Effect on Those Horns.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Have noticed the manner of dehorning

cattle in the issue of March 3; now, let me give my experience: Bought a hornless cow at an auction, by appearance a cross between a Galloway and a Holstein, Had a seveneighths grade Galloway, on both of which I used a registered Galloway bull from Canada. Grade Galloway dropped a nice bull calf, the Holstein cross a heifer, marked after herself, black and white. After about & Hamilton, of Kentucky; a Donna six weeks discovered that both calves were Maria, bred by Judge Jones, of Delaware growing horns. Cut horns out down to Onio, and two Plumwood Lasses of the the bone, seared wound with hot iron and Dun sort. smeared with tar. But the horns kept on growing. Cut them out a second time in same manner as at first, and still they grew! The bull I sold when a little over a year old. Have seen longer horns, but never any larger around for their age. The heifer's grew down beside her cheeks and good pure bred stock, to take the place of any of the live-forever horns?

OF SHORTHORNS.

The sale catalogue of pure bred Shorthorns owned by N. A. Clapp, to be sold April 4th at the farm near Wixom, is compiled, printed and ready for distribution It is well gotten up, and gives in a concise way the plain facts in regard to the breeding of the animals, without any effort at extravagant laudation. The idea that Shorthorns are the best cattle in the world for the general farmer, when properly bred and handled, being good milkers, early maturers and yielding a heavy carcass of the most ex cellent beef when fattened, seems to per-

vade the pages throughout. The first animal in the catalogue is Ophelia Airdrie 3d, a red heifer of June 1, 1885, and of the Ophelia branch of the famous Renick Rose of Sharon tribe. Her sire was the Craggs bull, Gloster Wild Eyes 56239, whose sire was Geneva Wild Eyes 51776, and out of 6th Duchess of Gloster, by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872. Her dam, Ophelia Airdrie 2nd, was by 4th Duke of Sharon 51309. His sire was the 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, and he out of Poppy 12th, by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931. Her grand dam was by the 20th Dake of Airdrie 13872 and he by the noted 10th Duke of Thorndale the west are fully convinced is the only by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, it will be seen that in the first three top crosses Ophelia Airdrie 3d traces three times to one of the most famous Duke bulls, 4th Duke of Geneva, twice to 20th Duke of Airdrie and

> twice to the 10th Duke of Thorndale. The next in the catalogue is Ophelia C, a heifer of Dec. 7, 1887. Her sire was Constance 2nd Duke 73483 and out of Ophelia Airdrie 3d above. Constance 2nd Duke was by Son of 4th Duke of Northumberland 47097 out of Constance of Putney 15th, by 2nd Duke of Northumberland 22868. This Son of 4th Duke of Northumberland was by the 4th Duke of Northumberland 32351, and he by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (28450) (that sold for \$17,900, the highest priced bull ever sold in America) out of Lady Sale 32nd, by the 6th Duke of Geneva (30959), and he by Baron of Oxford (23371) a son of imp. Duke of Gloster (11382). This Baron of Oxford was also the sire of the 4th and 8th Dukes of Geneva, (8th Duke sold for \$9,450) and 4th Duke of Oneida 11709 that sold for \$7,600. The dam of 6th Duke of Geneva, by imp. Grand Duke of Oxford (16184) that was the granding of the \$25 000 10th Dukes of the time, attended with spasms of great pairing above initial animate, when she got so as to siand up most of the time for the last two weeks now. The first of the attack was very severe, after the third or fourth day, when she would lie down all the time, attended with spasms of great pairing above initial animate, when she got so as to siand up most of the time for the last two weeks now. imp. Duke of Gloster (11382). This Baron

> the grandsire of the \$35,000 10th Duchess | weeks, but for nearly a week now she Constance of Putney 15th, was by the well known 2nd Duke of Northumberland 22868, that won the sweepstakes prize of \$100 for the best bull of any age or breed at the Illinois State Fair in 1878, and was the sire of the five calves that won the \$50 prize for the hest five calves of any breed. The 2nd Duke of Northumberland was by Earl of Grass Hill (36584) (a pure Princess) out of caused by an unhealthy condition of the Lady Sale 32nd, by 6th Duke of Geneva. It will be seen that Ophelia C. carries a combination of some of the best and costliest

> Following in the catalogue we find three tion both in the Brooks herd and that of one in a pint of pure water night and mornfor beef and excellent milkers.

There are also three Victories, a family well known in the State, that are descended from one of the oldest English tribes. J. Thornton, the English auctioneer, says that tribe was celebrated, known and esteemed in the north of England since the days of the Brothers Colling."

Then there are several descendants of Stapleton Lass, another tribe that has been well known in the State. The note at the foot of the pedigree says: "Stapleton Lass was imported by an association of breeders of Madison County, Ohio, in 1853, and sold has a deep interest in the welfare of the at their sale for \$1,350. From her has descended a tribe of Shorthorns that have been remarkably successful in the show ring and are invariably good milkers. Imported Isaac 589 and Buckeye Starlight (36293), both used on the Roses of Sharon, were of this tribe."

There is also included one female descend ant of Imp. Miss Severs, a cow that was other symptom, indicate a common form imported in company with the first Oxford bull ever brought to this country.

There are several others, but time and space forbid special mention.

The bull that has been extensively used Constance 2nd Duke, is of the Constance tribe, well topped with Princess, Duches and Oxford blood, and considering his high breeding is capable of occupying a position at the head of a well bred herd. The Constances descend from the same foundation as the Bates Waterloo tribe, and are classed as to value along with them.

Mrs. James Moore, of Milford, adds a well bred Young Mary, bred by Williams

There are just thirty Shorthorns cats logued that are to be sold without bye-bidding, and there are three worthy of the consideration of the professional breeder as well as the general farmer. In fact, farmers ought to turn out on such occasions and secure are rather short. Has any one else struck the slow growing, slow fattening, native cattle. There is nothing better to help the farmer out when the price of beef is low

N. A. CLAPP'S SALE CATALOGUE than good cattle. A noted English feeder 'The quality of the cattle with which the land is stocked is of far more importance

than the rent.'

As this sale is the first, we think it will be a good place to secure bargains, as prices will advance later on, the reasons for which we have previously mentioned. Those interested can secure catalogues by addressing Mr. Clapp, at Wixom.

## Peterinary Pepartment

Pterygium on the Eye of a Cow.

Muin, Ionia Co., March 19, 1888. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. What can you do for a cow's eye that is sore, cause unknown. It is the left eye, inside corner. When first observed a white film was growing over the eye from that corner, and was treated with burnt alum. At same time the muscles in the corner of eye appeared to be protruding, and have grown up about one-half to three-fourths of an inch, and look inflamed. The eye-ball is clear and looks healthy, as does the cow.

Would the milk be unfit for use? It has not

been used. Please answer in the FARMER

and you will greatly oblige.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The disease affecting the eye of your cow is a vascular film (called pterygium.) growing over the conjunctiva, or external coat of the eye, of a flat triangular shape and fleshy appearance, usually growing from the inner pupil, and when covering any part of the pupil interfering with vision, but rarely causing total blindness. No application can be made to the eye that will remove it without causing blindness. The only remedy is a surgical operation, by which means it may be dissected off. If the eye is inflamed and watery, apply the following eye lotion twice a day: Tincture opium, six drachms; rose water, one pint; mix and apply with a clean soft sponge. It will not affect the milk of the animal.

Rheumatism of the Joints in a Mare.

LAFATETTE, March 17, 1886 Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a 10 or 12 year old mare that has

hind leg in the hock joint) clear from the urinated good-hardly soils her bedding and when she does it smells very stron Would the practice of feeding her corn be injurious? What shall I do for her

Answer .- The trouble with your mare is probably due to rheumatism of the joints, blood, accompanied by stiffness, lameness, etc. Keep her in a comfortable warm box stall, well littered with clean straw. Give no corn or cornmeal to eat, but good clean oats and hay. Give internally the following Pomonas, Rowena 15th, bred by A. S. drench, night and morning: Bi-carbonate Brooks, and two of her daughters. The soda, 12 ounces; salicylic acid, six ounces; Pomonas have occupied a prominent posi- mix and divide into twelve powders; give Wm. Ball. They are reputed to be good ing. If the bowels are constipated, give the general purpose cattle, being good feeders following: Socotrine aloes, pulverized, one ounce; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., half an ounce. Mix and divide into six powders, give one at noon in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue

Probably Goitre in a Horse.

with a wooden paddle.

WILLIAMSTON, March 19, 1888. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a horse, seven years old, and his him all winter in teaming, and he eats well and feels well. I have more horses starting with the same disease. Please answer this in the next issue of the MICHIGAN FARMER and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER

Answer .- Without symptoms correctly described we have no landmarks to govern us in an attempt at diagnosing diseases in domestic animals. "His throat is swelled quite bad" would, in the absence of any of disease in the throat of many horses in this part of the country, of the character of goitre. With few exceptions it is of little or no inconvenience to the animal. If the swelling is of recent origin, hot, tender to the touch, accompanied with cough, discharge from the nostrils, or any other symptoms you may observe, report to us, that we may diagnose the character of the disease, and we will try to aid you in its cure; otherwise we can only suggest the application of some preparation of iodine, or some of its compounds.

Sweenie in a Horse.

eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Having had some good advice that benefited me personally, besides all the answers given to enquirers that have done me equally

as much good as them (for I think yo paper full of good things for the farmer and stock-raiser), I will come again for advice. Please tell me the best method to follow to ure a sweenie that was caused by a sho der sprain last fall. The horse is eight years old, and had not been used to work; the first half day that I worked him to the plow he made a mis-step and went lame. The next

step, when he stepped on the lame side his Conitnued on eighth page.

COLLECTING STALLION FEES.

HADLEY, Lapeer Co., March 6th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: Supposing A. owns a stallion and B. reeds his mare to him July 6th, with the understanding that he is to pay a stipulated sum when she is known to be with foal. March 3rd B. receives a letter requesting him to pay the stallion fees. Judging from the looks of the mare B. is unable to ascertain for a certainty whether she is in foal or not. Now, can A. compel B. to pay the now? And if not, when? Please an-

ewer through your columns and oblige.

A SUB SCRIBER.

From the above statement it is only neceasary for each party to the agreement to observe its conditions to have the matter settled fairly. The whole question depends upon the fact as to whether or not the mare is in foal. If she is, the owner should settle as an honorable man. If not in foal, have the owner of the stallion convinced of that fact by personal examination. It is probable the owner of the stallion believed the mare to be in foal when he requested pay for the service; and if she is he is justly entitled to it. In all such transactions it is not only by King Champion. Price, \$500. good policy, but, what is more important, it is right, to deal fairly and honorably. If this was always done there would be less money paid for lawyers and court expenses, less hard feelings between neighbors, and greater respect for each other.

AWAY OFF IN HIS FACTS.

The horse editor of the American Cultibreeding horses, and no doubt he has a Eagle. right to them, but when he changes facts to suit his theories he is liable to get set down on. Here, for instance, is a case in which he is away off:

"It is conceded now that the American trotting horse is the best in the world. Years ago superiority was conceded to Eng-lish horses, and before that to the Arabian. We imported from both and improved on While Euglard has some good horses, her breeders needed to continue Arabian importations, or their stock would run down. There is a significance in this to horse breeders. ways over-moist. That of Arabia is always dry, and our own is generally dry and brac-The same atmospheric conditions that have made our people the most wide awake, enterprising and indomitable in the world have apparently affected our horses also. Consider the localities in this country where our greatest trotters have been bred, all dry and generally on high or rolling lands. On the face of things it would evidently be a mistake for farmers on low, wet prairies, or in other sections where the climate is always moist, to expect to breed the best trotters.

The first assertion is correct; the second, as to the improvement we have made on English horses, is open to argument; and Arabian horses to prevent deterioration in their own, is utterly devoid of truth. The "dry air high land" theory is all very well, but in the moist climate of England have the world, the thoroughbred, the finest heavy draft horses-such as the Shire and Suffolk Punch-to say nothing of the Cleveland Bay, which our horse men are paying big prices for. And the Cultivator cappot ention an instance where a race ho mention an instance where a race ho, thas been successful on the English turf whose edigree would show an infusion of Arabian that has made the blood within the last forty years. It has world-wide. been tried at various times in that period, but always with the same result-entire failure. There is no race of horses in the world which can improve the English thoroughbred for the purposes for which he is bred, and he is the product of the skill and judgment of the English breeder just as much as the American trotter is of the

such results, so much the more to his credit. Quinine for Horse Distemper.

Quinine is said to be the favorite remedy at Woodburn Farm, Kentucky. Mr. L. Brodhead, the superintendent of that breeding establishment, is credited with having given his method of treatment for distemper

"Give for weanlings from fifteen to twenty grains a day. We generally give this quantity once a day, but when first taken and the fever is high, give about fifteen grains twice a day, morning and evening, If the attack is mild we give only one dose a day, and continue until the disease has left the system. The quinine allays the fever and is good for the inflamed throat. It is an excellent tonic, and so far has cured every case we have had, about 150 in number. In the early spring we had several very severe cases that I am sure we should have lost but for the quinine. These were yearlings, and we gave about twenty grains at a dose twice a day. Older horses can be given sixty grains a day, in two doses-Whenever you have fever use quinine freely, no matter what the disease. It is almost a specific for lung fever and pneumonia. I have cured two cases of lockjaw in sucklings this summer with quinine and altrophia, twenty drops of the latter to a dose We are not particular to weigh the quinine. but guess at a dose. Put it in a spoon and place it on the tongue without elevating the head, or exciting the animal. We pull the tongue to one side, insert the spoon, turn it over and wipe on the tongue. It is easy to administer, and the animal gets it all. It is perfectly safe, and there is little, if any, danger in giving too much. As the weanlings in the south average considerably larger than our northern ones, a smaller lose would probably answer the purpose in this section. It might be better on the whole, to get it put up in ten grain pow ders. Then the quantity can be regulated very easily, for if afteen grains is required divide one of the powders in two, and add one half to one of the ten grain powders. As distemper is very prevalent in all sections of the country, the above directions should be remembered by those who have the care of horses."

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any other affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, Horse Gossip

THERE are 130 farms in the blue grass region of Kentucky devoted to the breeding of thoroughbreds and trotters.

KITEFOOT, 2:171/4, will not be tracked this eason, as she is still suffering from the inury received last year.

Champion, was the highest priced animal sold at the recent Kentucky horse sale-\$5,050. DR. W. A. GIBSON, of Jackson, has sold to

Charles Koch, of Clarksville, his two-year-old stallion colt sired by Olmedo Wilkes, dam Belladonna by Woodlawn. Price, \$500. A. L. Todd, of Carson City, has sold to

Smith Bros., Ionia, the bay mare Musette, foaled in 1878, by Magna Charta 105; dam Shoo Fly, by Zingero, thoroughbred. MR. G. FILES, of Manistee, is reported to

Sprague from Wisconsin parties. She is black, well gaited, and regarded as very W. S. KIRBY, of Galesburg, has sold to Geo. Zeigler, of Milwaukee, Wis., the three-yearold bay colt Frank B. (pacer), by Frank Noble

THE best feed for stallions is said to be good clear oats with one tablespoonful of flax seed mixed in it, and one teaspoontul of hemp seed twice a week. This is the ration fed by French breeders during the stallion season.

MR. WM. LOUCKS, of Lapeer, has purchased the bay trotting colt, Hardwood Chief, from Mr. Shephard, of West Bay City. Hardwood Chief is by Hardwood 2049, he by Blackwood cator has some fine theories in regard to Jr., 380; dam by Swigert 650; 2d dam by Grey

> ROBERT STEELE, of Philadelphia, has sold S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, for \$2, 500, Red Letter, bay filly, foaled 1886, by Nutwood. 2:1834; dam Bonny Doon, by Aberdeen Red Letter is a full sister to Nutbreaker. three-year-old, record 2:24 %.

> WE are informed that Mr James Miller, of Paris, Ky., has refused an offer of \$12,000 for a half interest in Bourbon Wilkes, the sire of Bonnie Wilkes and Netty Miller, owned by Messrs. Dewey & Stewart, of Owosso. Wilkes blood comes high, and the boom appears to

And even the hyperborean regions are being nvaded by the American trotter. It is rejuette, this State, has purchased from Indiana parties the bay stallion Danamite, 2:28, foaled 1882, by Hambletonian Downing: dam Maud, by Mambrino Patchen, Jr., paying for

MR. F. MESSENGER, of Hillsdale, sold the ur-year-old stallion Michigan Dictator 3957 y Dictator, sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, :133/4; Director, 2:17, to Mr. W. T. Palmer, of Woodstock, Ill., and the five-year-old stallion the third, that the English have to import Fred Sprague 3956, by Gov. Sprague 444; dam as a rule, late varieties are better than early. 1629. The varieties are now very numerous and 322 control. der, of Elmwood, Ill. Terms private.

MESSES PARSONS & BALDWIN of Waterville been produced the greatest race of horses in this State, write as follows: "We have sold to Messrs, F. N. & A. P. Green, of Olivet, the registered Percheron stallion Tempest 4748. two years old this spring, bred by us, sired by Trojan 1205 (832); dam Floreda 1490 (1433). by the Government Approved Romulus 873 785). Tempost is a very choice, evenly and black; in fact a typical Percheron of the class

Tom Pugh, the trotting stallion mentioned as having been brought to Jackson, this State, recently, from Kentucky, is described as a finely built, dark chestnut with heavy mane and tail. He stands fifteen hands one inch in height and weighs about 825 pounds. He was foaled May 12, 1886, was sired by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Temple; 2d dam by Alex American breeder. If this has been done ander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid; 3d dam Downey's Messenger; 4th dam by in a climate unfitted naturally for producing Whip Comet, and 5th dam by Grey Messer ger. He ought to be a great horse.

The Farm

Suggestions About Seeding.

It is difficult to establish any rule in circumstances of soil and variable seasons, uniformly afford the most profitable returns. But if we admit that almost universal adoption of practice by progressive farmers is improvement, then we must approve of drill seeding, for now there is seldom any grain sown in this State otherwise than with drill. In my early experience of wheatgrowing, over fifty years ago, we knew no other way of seeding than by hand-sowing, and covering with harrow or with plow, turning a light furrow, which more perfectly covered the seed. To distribute the seed evenly required much care and skill, but covered many farmers were unwilling to admit that drill seeding was any improvement over the old method. Some of the York were obtained by broadcast seeding, spring by heaving the plants out of the ground was oftener suffered than since drillseeding has been adopted. My practice growing was to sow broadcast and cover or access of nitrogen compounds or otherwith cultivator and harrow, and then roll the surface down smooth; and during this electricity, if not of nitrogen-fixing microfrequent yields of forty bushels, and sometimes exceeding that, per acre. One of the raised by my father at an early day on the arm I now occupy. It was sown by hand, 11/4 bushels seed per scre, and covered with In pot experiments the gain has been at plow and leveled with harrow. The yield times very large, and in comparative trials on one acre was 62 bushels, and on the re-

was between 50 and 60 bushels. I held to the old system for some years claiming that I raised larger yields of wheat than my neighbors who drilled, but I finally better cuitivation. In later years I adopted explains facts of vegetable production otherdrill hu-bandry for almost every farm crop. I drill wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, and will be sufficient to convince any occor the sometimes seed potatoes. In this system dence directly opposed to the best now at superior and peculiar curative powers o this the advantages are: Less seed required; band it must be allowed that the greater

yield, due to equal distribution of seed and a freer circulation of air between the plants. Many farmers fail by drilling in too muc seed, as there is more liability of choking the plants in the drill-mark than when proadcasted over the whole surface. One and a half tushels of seed for all small grains is beavy seeding, and I would rather have less than more. Corn should be drilled one peck per acre in drills three and a half NAIAD QUEEN, record 2:201/4, by Gooding's to four feet distant, but thin out to one stalk to 12 or 18 inches in the drill. In winterwheat drilling there is great benefit by leavng the plants in the drill-marks and a ridge between, which will, by the action of frosts, work down around the plants and hold them more firmly; and then in seeding to clover and grass, as I do on all winter-wheat ground, if seed be sowed early enough, it will be covered by such action of the frosts and make the catch more probable. Then, again, in the use of commercial fertilizers, the combined drill, dropping the fertilizer with the seed where it will be most readily taken have bought a four-year-old mare by Bolton up by the growing plants, is of great utility. Broadcast seeders and coverers have been introduced here, but find little favor. Drilleeth should not run so deep as to cover the seed more than one inch deep in the soil, not even if the soil be dry so that seed will not readily germinate. I would rather have (a full brother to Jerome Eddy 2:16½), dam the seed lie in a dry soil till rain came than dred sorts of those most commonly known. be planted deeper .- N. Y. Tribune.

Early Planting of Potatoes.

A correspondent propounds a query concerning potato culture to the Elmira Farm-'according to the best of his understand-

"I have a field of ten acres that I shall plant with potatoes-soil gravelly loamclover last year, the land plowed in November and dry enough to work in early spring. Shall I plant as soon as preparation can be made after the frost is out, or wait until the ground is warmed by the sun?"

While there are various conditions not noted and the question needs careful thought which it is hoped correspondents will give, a few points may be noted now.

If the crop is to be marketed early, or as soon as the tubers reach edible size, by all cut pieces weighing the same as the whole means plant early-the planting cannot be ones, there was no difference on the average too early after frost is out to the depth re- in the product. Exposing the cuttings to quired for working. There have been the air for a week or ten days before planteasons when potatoes for early use have | ing, did no harm nor good; but a longer done well when the planting has been in exposure proved injurious and hindered the March. Of course the start will be slow growth. when the planting is very early, but every ported that Judge J. D. Williams, of Mar- gain counts something when the crop is to be marketed early. So much for early planting with the pur-

ose of obtaining an early market. But many other purposes and conditions must be considered if general answer to the question is to be given. There are early and late varieties, requiring different methods of planting, difference of time and treat ment. For winter use potatoes should be ripened not much before autumn frosts, and Bertha, by Clark Chief 89, to Charles A. Sny- If the crop is to be sold in autumn it would be poor policy to have it out in September, or earlier, hence the necessity of planning to have it ready when the market is also ready. It is believed by most farmers that larger crops can be obtained from planting in May, or the last of April than from earlier planting, because more favorable cultivation can be given during the period of errowth. This is a matter to be conwell developed colt of wonderful action, coal sidered, because vigorous growth lessens liability to injury from beetles. Many other conditions enter into the problem presented, any one not intelligently considered opening the way to error and possible loss.

Use of Nitrogen.

Prof. Atwater, in a lecture upon the progress in the application of science to plant culture, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, gave some account of experi ments in the use of nitrogen. The result of these experiments was that for every 100 fertilizers, we get by adding 24 pounds of nitrogen per acre 111 bushels; with 48 pounds of nitrogen, 112; and with 72 pounds of nitrogen in addition to the mixed minerals, 115 bushels. The yield of corn was slightly increased by the nitrogen, but the gain was extremely small-out of all proportion to the large cost of nitrogen. Potatoes give a much more decided response to practical agriculture that will, under all the nitrogen, 24 pounds increasing the yield from 100 to 127, 48 pounds bringing it up to 138; while with 72 pounds it was only 127. Oats responded much more vigorously to the nitrogen, the yield rising up to 171 bushels with the largest amount. These experiments as far as they go, therefore imply that we should in general be sparing with our use of nitrogen for corn, that we may use moderate quantities on potatoes with profit, and that oats are especially

benefitted by it. In regard to whether plants obtain any considerable quantity of nitrogen from the air, Professor Atwater said that for fifty when the seed was evenly sown and well years these problems have been discussed. For a long period a negative answer to this question seemed probable, but of late the tendency of research has been in the other largest yields of wheat in Western New direction. The experimental testimony regarding the acquisition of atmospheric and yet I think that damage by frosts in nitrogen by plants is conflicting. But the evidence against it which comes from the laboratory and greenhouse is based upon experiments whose conditions were more for many years of almost exclusive wheat- or less abnormal in respect to food supply wise and may have hindered the action of period my average yields were as good as organisms, two agencies towards which late since drill-seeding has been adopted. I had research points as possible, if not certain, factors in the fixation of nitrogen. On the other hand, the evidence in favor of the largest yields I have any knowledge of was acquisition of nitrogen by plants, legumes especially, from the atmosphere during their period of growth, is direct and positive. it has been larger or smaller in proportion mainder of the field of 10 acres the yield as the conditions have been more or less nearly normal. Less accurate, but at the same time very strong, evidence in the same direction comes from experiments in the field. The conclusion that plants acquire concluded that my better yields were due to atmospheric nitrogen accords with and

wise unexplained. Unless future research should bring eviedicine. Buy it of your druggist 100 yoses uniformity of covering; safety against a part of the nitrogen which the plants obtain A Leaving soil in winter grain, and a better from the air comes through the foliage. The T. A. SLOCUM, M. 181 Pearl St., New York

faculty of obtaining nitrogen from the air appears to be especially characteristic of the legums.

Professor Hellriegel, of Germany, in 1887 announced experiments in which leguminous plants were found to obtain large quantities of nitrogen from the air.

Protessor Wolff, the nestor of German agricultural chemists, was present at the meeting when these experiments were announced, and cited some experiments of his own which confirmed Prof. Hellriegel's conclusions that somehow or other the plants did get hold of nitrogen and of the free nitrogen of the air, and that in considerable

Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert summarize their present view of this question as follows: Regarding the materials which plants may obtain through their roots from the soil they say that "upon the whole it seems probable that green leaved plants can take soluble complex nitrogenous organic bodies \* \* \* and that they can transform them and appropriate their nitrogen."

Experiments with Potatoes.

The annual report of the New York Ex perimental Station details the results of a large number of experiments with the cultivation of potatoes, with more than a hun-The average yield of merchantable potatoes of all these sorts was 129 bushels to the acre, the Green Mountain yielding the most, or a little more than 385 bushels per acre. In contrast with these, Brownell's No. 55 ers' Club, which the Secretary answers Buffalo Bill and Crane's Keeper yielded none that were merchantable. Experiments were made to test the comparative productiveness of seed taken from the most productive and the least productive hills of any sort. The result was that the largest tubers from the productive hills used as seed gave the largest crop, and the smaller tubers from the same hills gave the next largest crop; while the largest tubers from the small hills came in third, and the smallest fourth. This was not the invariable result, but it was so in a great majority of instances Again-in the trials which were made with whole potatoes, and by cutting the seed, the

Agricultural Items.

ALL the men who have alsike clover seed to

THE Philadelphia Press says farmers should emember that a few hours' work in an ill fitting collar may disab e a horse for a good many days.

WHEAT was first sown in the United States in 1602. The Plymouth colony sowed it in one experimentor having raised 322 sorts.

OATS, says an Indiana farmer, are one of the best crops that can be grown on a small farm. Sow early, and if possible the ground should be plowed in the fall. They make an excellent summer feed, cut and mixed with meal or

W. F. MASSEY SAVS IT will pay any farmer amine seeds, inserts, etc. Such a glass will exhaust their disinfecting properties in time readily detect fouldr foreign seeds in grass and cease to be valuable.

THE Rural New Yorker thinks that the system of threshing corn fodder ranks with the silo as a measure of farm economy. Corn and stalks must be perfectly dry to realize the best results. A better machine for the purpose than the ordinary threshing machine is needed.

An experienced breeder of swine says that often when the hogs are sluggish and indifferent about eating, nothing in the world ails them but the toothache. You will see the bushels of corn obtained with mixed mineral poor victim going about with his head sidewise. You can detect these bad teeth very easily. They are darker than the rest, and often partly broken off or decayed; and the gums are more or less ulcerated in the more advanced stages.

LIME and salt operate to liberate plant food in the soil that is in such combination that it is not accessible or "usable" by growing vegetation. The most obvious action of lime in this case is in hastening the decay of animal and vegetable matter in the soil. Lime is not economically used on soils that are de ficient in organic matter. Lime itself is not a manure but only a very efficient agent in rendering manures available by the crops.

MAJOR ALVORD, in the American Cultivator emarks that farmers in thier exultation at having found a cheap ration for cattle in ensilage, must not feed it to excess or exclusively for any length of time to animals expected to grow or produce milk. A cow a Houghton Farm whose average yield of milk was ten quarts daily, was fed exclusively on ensilage-being allowed all she wanted-for 65 days, and fell off so that it was feared she would go dry or scarve. Then a grain ration was added, and she recovered her yield.

S. S. BAILEY, in a paper before the West Michigan Farmers' Club, advises farmers to sell from the farm such money products as will least exhaust the soil and at the same time give fair and profitable return for capital and muscle and brains invested. So farm the soil as to sell as little hay and grain from the farm as possible; but sell instead milk, butter, cheese, well-bred live stock, wool, and fruits, as the latter remove less fertility from the farm than the former for the money received. Farms now rich can be kept so by judicious cropping and feeding, and by properly husbanding and applying all the manure that the farm and stock can make. Farms now comparatively poor can be made rich in time by green manuring with rye and red clover and chemical fertilizers, and by the keeping of stock and feeding to the same crops grown on the farm and as much of purchased products as can be bought for profitable feeding. The fertility in a good farm that has never been abused is practical bly inexhaustible if rightly managed.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express

Respectfully.

Che Poultry Pard.

The Most Profitable Hen

According to the Game Fanciers' Journal, the most profitable hen for eggs is the pullet or hen only one year of age, that is, when eggs are sold by count, not by weight. Hence the very frequent advice to kill off old bens each year and keep only the pullets, is followed to a great extent. This advice is no doubt very valuable to those who in tend to raise and market eggs only. A two-year-old or a three-year-old hen

will probably lay a smaller number of eggs, but it is very doubtful if she produces a less weight of eggs. Each egg will be larger than those laid by her in the first season but the smallness of the number will be offset by the greater size. These larger eggs are most suitable for hatching. The hen is fully matured, she is in robust health, she has her full strength, and the chicks from her eggs will inherit these characteristics. There being in the egg a greater quantity of white out of which the chick is formed, and also a larger amount of volk upon which its life in the shell is supported, the chick will be larger when hatched, and possess more vitality, and its chances for surviving the ills of chickenhood will be correspondingly brighter. To ensure a good growth there is nothing like having a good start. This increased vigor and size at the start will follow the chick all through its course, and the matured fowl will be larger and stronger therefor.

It is the practice of a well-known breede of Light Brahmas to keep over, year after year, his strong robust hens. So long as they lay eggs enough to produce a good brood of chicks they are considered worthy of preservation. This breeder's strain of Light Brahmas is noted for its great size and while it may be well doubted if it would be generally profitable to keep hens until they are five or six years old, it would be profitable to follow his example to the extent of only breeding from matured hens.

It is not to be denied that pullets often prove fine breeders, especially where they were hatched early the previous year, but probably these same pullets would prove still better breeders, if used for that purpose the following year. It is reasonable to expect that such should be the fact, and the observation and experience of poultry breed ers generally will tend to prove that such is the fact. The wise breeder will not kill off his old hens, but will retain the best of them for the choicest breeding pens, u-ing sell are giving it a big send-off in the papers his finest pullets for laying stock and reserving them for breeders when they are two or three years old. He will practice what he preaches, and his text will be, " Pallets for layers, old hens for breeders, and strong chicks as the natural outcome.'

NEST BOXES should be whitewashed once a year and the nest material changed once a month. After changing the nest material, sprinkle about a teaspoonful of sulphur in it. The warmth of the hen's body starts the sulphur fumes, and she fumigates herself while laying. Tobarco-stems from the cigar factories are also used as a preventive of vermin, but the sulphur is more easily obtained and easy to use. Carbolic nest eggs are advertised as vermin exterminators to carry in his postet a powerful lo: s, to ex- but it seems probable that these must

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the best summer layers and producing the larg est and whitest eggs. Our yards are headed by the highest scoring cockerels in the U.S. Eggs ANGORA AND LOP-EARED RABBITS.

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dividual testimonials.

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It will Cure in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

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RECENT PROGRESS IN THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF shown to exist between a similar parasite of THE DISEASES OF PLANTS.

A Paper read by Prof. V. M. Spalding, at the March Meeting of the Washtenaw County rch Meeting of the nological Society.

There is a feeling not infrequently ex pressed that the study of vegetable pathology is too theoretical, that all the time is given to the investigation of matters of a purely scientific nature and that practical results are not forthcoming. Accordingly I would like to devote the time at my dispoal to a brief review of what has actually been accomplished in a practical way within the past few years, endeavoring to answer the question whether we do really know any better than we did five years ago, say, the nature and causes of the various diseases that prey upon our fruits, flowers and grains, and the means of combating

Considering the small number of investigators and the difficulties to be overcome. there has been most gratifying progress. In to carry on the duties of an exacting profession at the same time. Farlow and Seymour at Cambridge, Burrill of the University of Illinois, Trelease of St. Louis, Arthur, formerly of the N. Y. Experimental Station, eribner at the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. E. F. Smith of the University of Michigan about make up the list of those who can farly be called specialists in this ne. In Europe the case is better. Even there the number of those who are engaged in this study is not large, but there is a petter division of labor and a generous pr ton is made for securing the necessary facilties with which to work advantageously. DeBray, of Strasburg, and Winters, of Leipn France, Von Thumen in Austria, and present knowledge of vegetable pathology.
Attention deserves to be specially called

already indicated by experience are recompainted the great object of study. In the face of a constant popular demand for remedies, for something to cure, there has been unappled and consuming to cure, there has been unappled to attack. The causes of disease have constituted the great object of study. In the face of a constant popular demand for remedies, for something to cure, there has been in the face of a constant popular demand for remedies, for something to cure, there has been in these the remedies are picked, keeping the fields clean, and choosing for cultivation such varieties as have proven less hable to attack. Eat no more apples, but go on consuming taking has been in any unapple and retired to bed, in which he was found dead the next morning. The jury found that the apple killed him! Moral:

During the past year an important undertaking has been in any unapple and retired to bed, in which he was found dead the next morning. The jury found that the apple killed him! Moral:

Eat no more apples, but go on consuming heavy meat suppers. The account of this been a persistent determination to ascertain causes and conditions first, and to determine

diseases of cultivated plants, due to the influ-

gards time and expense. To illustrate by reference to a single class of diseases-th smuts-that affect a large number of cultivated and witd grasses and grains and are often highly destructive, it is shown that they all have essentially the same developmental history, attack the plants that they infest in the same way, and that the same means are to be employed against them. Thus it has been experimentally proven that fection takes place in young plants just starting from the ground while older ones are exempt, that moisture and the use of fresh manure favor the development of the shown to be capable of existing for an indefinite series of generations in certain yeast-like forms, ready to penetrate the plants attacked by them whenever favorable conditions are present. Portions of more than fifteen years were spent by one botan ist in working out the complete life history of a single one of these smuts, and facts laboriously accumulated, but they are now so far understood as to render it possible to give full and explicit directions for meeting

and controlling them. Without lingering upon these, however, it is desirable to pass at once to what is of more immediate interest to horticulturists, viz., the results of recent investigations in Europe, and especially in this country, of the diseases of garden and orchard crops. ceived the most attention. The French and Italian governments, as well as our own, we made provision for their special study and, even within the last year or two, som ighly important contributions to our knowl-1886. It is one of the most creditable pieces of work that has ever issued from that department. It describes clearly and accurately the common "downy mildew," the "powdery mildew" and "black rot" of the grape, pesides several other disease ess widely known, and prescribes specific methods of treatment which have been successfully tried in Italy and France and to some extent in the United States. There is every reason to believe that the thorough and exhaustive study that has thus been made of the fungus diseases of the grape vine, together with the numerous experiments that have been conducted step by step with it, have furnished a sure founda tion for the successful treatment of the most try, and it is safe to say that, with the information accessible in this and similar publications, grape growers in the eastern United States may go on and extend their vineyards with reasonable confidence of reward as far as parasitic diseases are con-

Within a few years some very important contributions have been made at the Crypto gamic laboratory of Harvard University. Besides numerous other papers by the pro-fessor in charge, that on the "black knot" of the plum and cherry is one of the most complete and satisfactory. In this, for the first time, the complete history of the nature and development of this disease and the means of checking it were fully discussed. Still more important, from a scientific as as well practical standpoint, are the later reof Dr. Farlow on the orchard smuts that in some portions of the country have proven highly destructive to apple

The fungi producing these rusts are now known to infest cedar trees during a portion of their cycle of development and to pass from them to apple trees; and it has also been shown that certain varieties, notably wild crab apples, are much more liable to ntection than other kluds. From these tacts, which it has taken the labor of many years to establish, the following preventive are all prepared in this way and stored in hold water enough to soak through the of Triomphe de Gand, sold for \$400.

The destruction of wild crab apple trees that harbor the disease. 3. The selection r varieties for cultivation that are least susceptible to its attacks.

cultivated pear trees and a fungus that occurs on the common Savine used for edges, and in Switzerland the destruction of the hedges infested by the fungus has been followed by the disappearance of the rust from the pear trees.

An extended and useful study of the pear blight has recently been carried on at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the results of which are recorded in the report of the botanist for the years 1885 and 1886. The experiments conducted by Professor Arthur seem entirely conclusive and there is no reasonable doubt that the cause of the disease has been found in a minute organism, classed with the bacteria. Experiments have not yet been sufficiently multiplied to make out the most certain methods of dealing with the malady, but with the cause and nature of the disease definitely settled, a number of remedies that have hitherto

the inauguration of more rational measures.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of there has been most gratifying progress, there has been most gratifying progress, and this country there are hardly more than half our neighboring State of Wisconsin has reached a good thing off an adoz in men who are making plant diseases cently recorded some interesting and valuacre of plants before others have any to sell. a special study, and most of these are obliged able results of the study of the diseases of fruits. Of these there may be specially mentioned the spot disease of strawberry leaves, which within a few years has proven highly destruc ive to certain varieties of strawberries in common cultivation. The description of the parasite, the indication of varieties most susceptible to the disease, and others that are practically exempt, and the directions for checking the difficulty by burning over the beds are the main features of the report for which we have to thank Professor Trelease.

At the University of Illine's, Professor T. J. Barrill has for a number of years con-tinued his researches in this direction and has produced a good deal of valuable insic, whose recent deaths have removed two of the most illustrious names from the roll destructive, though as yet insufficiently known, parasitic diseases. One of these is the orange rust of raspberry and blackberry coroner's jary, who found that a retired Frank and Soraner in Germany, are a few leaves, common enough about Ann Arbor, officer "died through exing an apple." It out at least two or three inches below the of the European botanists who have made and of wide occurrence elsewhere. Another the most important contributions to our is the cane rust of the same plants, less conspicuous, but in some localities still more de structive. For both of these the remedies supper, after which he polished off a small

taking has been inaugurated at the Agricul-tural Department at Washington in causing what treatment to apply afterwards. The result has amply justified the method. It is occurrence and prevalence of various plant probably safe to say that the etiology of the diseases in different parts of the country parasitic diseases of plants is, on the whole, better understood to-day than are the dis-eases of the human system, and this not-withstanding the fact that "the therapeu-long list is given in a recent report of the Deties of plants numbers hardly as many years as the theory and practice of medicine does ness of such diseases in western New York enturies." in 1886, and a corresponding account, for the same year, of those occurring in Michigan and in the vicinity of Washington. The who did not recognize his master in the diseases of cultivated plants, due to the influ-

described and the means of combating it and scientific treatment of the diseases of satisfactorily indicated. Without attempting even a summary of ly plain that very much still remains to be these, it will be of interest to notice a few of the more important diseases treated of, in the work referred to, as an illustration of ple, we are still altogether ignorant, and it and uncertain experiments.

Other insufficiently studied diseases of fruits
The first part of the work is devoted to should be carefully and minut-ly recorded. other insufficiently studied diseases of fruits the diseases of farm crops, the rusts of There is need of all the help that can be se-wheat and other grains, smut of oats, cured through such hearty and continued by our own State Board of Agriculture for the prosecution of this line of investigation, and it is to be hoped that the subject may receive in due time the attention that its importance demands.

Von Thimea, Methods of Combating Fungus.
 Diseas.s.cf Cultivate! Plants.
 A. B. Se mour. Some Fungus Diseases of Small Fruits.

#### The Farmers' Mistake.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia which, furthermore, has been Press very justly and sensibly remarks: One point in which thost farmers fail in their garden management is in not providing enough seed and making successive plantings so as to prolong the supply. I often noted the difference between the concerning others have been slowly and farmer and the village gardener in buying seeds. The farmer with a family of eight of ten, and with unlimited land and manure, would buy two five-cent papers of peas, the same of sweet corn, and his entire purchase would not amount to a dollar: while the village doctor, with a family of four and twenty square rods of land, would buy two quarts of peas, a pint of corn and \$3 worth Of all these the diseases of the vine have of seed of various kinds. If you want a profitable garden buy an abundance of seed, and then as soon as a crop is past use remove it and plant something else. Plant sweet corn every two weeks till the Fourth dege of this subject have appeared. One of these entitled a "R-port on the Fungus Diseases of the Grape Vine," was sent out by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in or three of cabbage and cucumbers, and you will have a garden that will bring you a perpetual feast. I doubt if one farmer in ten has realized the possibilities of a garden.

#### Early Tomatoes.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer writes that journal the following account of ticularly unhealthy, they will nevertheless how he starts plants for early tomatoes in the spring. We have seen this plan in print before, and it seems one which might be adopted with advantage by the gardener anxious to secure a very early crop, or the is not bad even now, provided the dose amateur who has time to spend in growing is administered with some kind of for the home supply:

"When going home from the city market, during the summer I generally drive out an alley and can almost always pick up a wagon load of tin cans before I get out of mix a portion of bone-dust with the soil betomatoes are packed. These I throw down in some out of the way place till I have gathered together as many as I need. During the winter when not very busy we build good results. However, it often happens

on till all the cans are opened. "Some fine broom wire is then procured and cut with nippers into pieces just long full of soil that it leaves no room for water. and fastened together they will each make the soil becomes wet with a continuous apa loop of the size to go over a can. The plication, which may be obviated by just sides of the can should be lapped about building up the side of the basket with three-fourths of an inch. The natural spring moss, clay, cow manure, or all combined, and strawberries are also forced. of the can will hold the wire on. The cans so that a basin is formed, which will dred quarts of the latter, the forces

neasures are indicated. 1. The cutting out some old shed till wanted in the spring. bed and sow the seed. In about six weeks the plants will be three or four inches high, when a milder hot-bed is made and the cans set in as thick as they will stand, and filled one plant and allowed four or five weeks be separated so as to give plenty of room and let stand till safe to plant out. When the ground is marked off take a spade and throw out a spadeful of soil where each plant is to grow (if a little bone dust or

other fertilizer is mixed in, all the better). "Now lift the plant, can, soil and all, and set in boxes convenient to handle and haul to the field; set can and all into the hole so that when the soil is drawn in the surface will be about an inch higher than the can. Cut the wire with a nipper and lift off the can, this will leave the roots absolutely undisturbed. Hoe in the soil and been proposed and practiced can now be set the work is done. Plants so set will never aside as worthless and the way cleared for wilt. It is a good plan to wet the plants well before lifting from the bed. In this way I have often made a good thing off an A great deal depends on the seed you sow.

#### Juries on Horticulture.

some of our readers who reside in London. occasionally serve on juries, and who bark, and kills it. strongly-in one case to the extent of six pages-object to being classed as insect solve precludes us from expressing our opinappears that the unfortunate man-somewhat advanced in life-ate a hearty meat | below the old one without spores. heavy meat suppers. The account of this inquest is now going the round of the papers headed "Killed by an Apple." Who would talk about strawberry slugs after this?

The absurd verdict in the case just mentioned reminds us of the fruit-grower who, owing to numerous robberies, had directed one of his servants to parade the orchard at night with a loaded gun. The fruit grower. hearing a noise one night, rushed out and was shot dead by his too zealous employe, ence of as many different parasitic organisms, and in nearly every case the structure, habits and mode of attack of the parasite and its effects are clearly and accurately within a few years past in the knowledge of the structural Times.

#### The Uses of Pyrethrum.

Prof. C. H. Fernald, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in a paper read before the State Horticultural Society, said that the definite scientific knowledge that is is very desirable that every fact bearing up. the State Horticultural Society, said that rapidly taking the place of vague theories on the distribution and habits of this and the common squash-bug does not consume the surface of the leaf, but forces its tubular mouth parts through the epidermis, and draws its food from the inside of the leaf. which is most econor cient. The bulk of the powder is dissolved in the water, to which it at once imparts its insecticide principle. No stirring is necessary, but it should be applied in a very fine spray; the finer the more economical is its use, and the greater the chances of its reaching all the insects. It must be used when first mixed, for if allowed to stand it gradually loses its power.

Pyrethrum is also an excellent insecticide for the cabbage butterfly, all kinds of plant lice, flea beetles, torips on rose bushes and grapevines, and many other insects, but it s liable to be adulterated, and one should be very careful to purchase only that which is pure. It has the great advantage of bewas a seedsman for twenty years and have ing harmless to man and the domestic animals, and may be used with impunity when great caution. Haif an ounce stirred in two gallons of water was sufficiently strong to showered on them, but was not strong damage? enough to kill the most hardy of such as are protected by a dense hairy covering.

The rose beetle is a very common pest and feeds on so many different plants as to make it much more troublesome than if it confined its attacks to one plant alone. If they infest a plant on which it is safe to i use Paris green, this will be a most effects tal remedy; elsewhere pyrethrum may be use

Plants in Hanging Baskets or Vases. All plants grown in a confined space, uch as a flower-pot, hanging basket, or vase, if in a free-growing state, very soon fill the space with roots, and unless fed with something better than plain water, are very apt to come to a standstill. Even though looking fairly green in color, and not parfurnish but a slim amount of flowers. The plants plainly require something in the way of a stimulant. An occasional watering with liquid manure is the old practice, and regularity, as for example, say once a and will also week. Sometimes when this application Haute, Ind. is not available, recourse must be had to some other means. A good practice is to town, mostly of the sizes in which corn and fore filling. This has an excellent effect, as the bones are not quickly dissolved. A first supply will easily last all the summer, and a liberal supply of water will usually ensure a fire between two logs, and when we have that it is too late to mix the dust in the a good bed of coals throw on a bushel or so earth. In this case we have found it highly broken up, 40 two-hore of cans. In an incredibly short time the beneficial to apply the bone-dust as a top carted off. When the be tops and bottoms drop off and the sides pop dressing, mixed with some soil. Every time often gave 50 bunches open and with a long stick we toss them the soil is watered, a portion of the fertilizout. The operation is then repeated, and so ling element of the bones is dissolved, and washed down among the roots. Another common error is to fill the pot or basket so enough so that when the ends are hooked The consequence is that only a portion of

whole mass. A very thrifty plant or plants, of red cears where they have been allowed to grow in the vicinity of apple orchards.

About three months before it is safe to set occupying only a circumscribed space with plants in the open ground we make a hot. Their roots will rarely be indeed to grow in the plants in the open ground we make a hot. plants in the open ground we make a hot their roots, will rarely be injured by over- to avoid the annoyance incident to weeds in summer; while the reverse is very common. The highest style of plant-growth in nots is obtained only by never allowing the with rich soil. Into each of these cans is set plant to suffer for want of water, and by The growing plants will find all the essential having either in the soil, or supplying it elements of fertility in these substances, until they begin to crowd, when they should artifically in the water, plant food that the both for making strong and vigorous plants

#### The Black Knot

Prof. Prentiss told the Western New York Horticultural Society that the black knot on plum trees, it is now well established, is caused by a fungus, the native habitat of which seems to be some of our wild cherry trees. It is not known across the At-

If a recently infected branch is examined in May or June with a small magnifying glass, the flaments can be seen. These are threads which bear spores, and the latter fall off, and perhaps produce black knot elsewhere. After a while the black crust forms, the filaments are growing and enlarging, until they appear to be one whole body. Elongated sacks grow into the inside, and these contain another form of spores, which continue to develop and ripen during winter, and are mature perhaps in In recently commenting on the case of middle of January. They fall out through Gardener Bowles, we compared the average an opening of the crust, and when they London juryman to a strawberry slug. The lodge in a favorable position, will germinate result was that we received letters from and produce new knots. Part of the structare grows within the branch, even under the

Whenever and wherever the disease appears, the infected parts should at once be pests. In future, therefore, we shall keep cut off and burned. Look out for infected our opinion of jurymen private, This re- wild cherries in the vicinity. There is hardy any danger from infection by the use of ion of the intellectual capacity of the knife, as the disease is not in the juice. No remedy is known, except the knife. Always diseased portion, or a new knot may form

#### The Novice's Selection.

If we were to plant but one standard vaket, we would select Wilson or Sharpless; ing, Parry. We will not now speak of the back again. novelties. There are many, and the most promising should be tried by every interested grower, at least in a small way.

Of red raspberries, we would select first Hansell, if an extra early sort is desired. Among the yellows we know of none qualing Golden Queen.

Shaffer's Colossal is yet our first choice late. For evaporating purposes we would plant Gregg in preference to any other.

Among the blackberries we would plant Kittatinny first, then Lawton; Early Harvest for an extra early, and Taylor's Prolific for an extra hardy sort .- Orchard and

## Inquiries about Cranberries.

experience in getting a marsh set with cran- and under a tree. Consecutive cranberries? How are they started, by the berries, cuttings, or roots? SUBSCRIBER.

A Query for Prof. Cook.

ALLEGAN, March 8, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish to ask A. J. Cook, or any one else that were being pastured in the orchard?

I have three acres of Baldwin apple trees, Paris green or London purple would require or fifty hogs the coming summer. Will the

Please answer through the FARMER. J. A. FROST.

#### Horticultural Notes.

Some of the fruit trees of Australia were sent there from Rochester, N. Y., 35 years ago, and now the fruit from them is sent to England.

he second week in March for \$4.50 per barrel and were retailed in the groceries at seven cents a quart. The fruit was not of the best THE culture of the apple and pear is on the

STEELE'S REDS sold in the Detroit market

ine in Illinois. The trees of the old ards are dead or dying. Few new orchards

THEW CRAWFORD, of Ohio, recommends culture for blackberries. Some very shallow ul plantations are never cultivated, ve special mulchings. but recei

W. Ross, of Benton Harbor, will MR. G. \ acres of melons at that place, raise twelve put in thirty acres near Terre

for canned asparagus is in THE demand exceeding the supply. Therecreasing yearly, tore growers nee ng the market.

planted to asparagus of THE first half sore now a great "grass" Long Island, which is tept in that crop, with producing tract, was l years. When finally out replanting, for 30 e loads of roots were d was in its prime t eighing 3% pounds each at a day's cutting.

risburg, Pa., has SENATOR CAMERON, of Han 's are grown in a peach-house where peache rown in 12-inch pots under glass. Some are g. hes, others in largest boxes pots others in boxes of 18 inc o insure the those of two feet. Those in the grow to be large specimens. T n while the fertilization the trees are shake. , tomatoes flowers are in bloom. Cucumbers One hun-

search of a clean fertilizer for strawberries, watering in a climate like we usually have and grass, has made it a practice during many years past to fertilize the ground where strawberry plants are growing by the application of oil meal and wood ashes spread about the plants and worked into the soil. rootlets can take up.—Horticultural Times. and developing large and beautiful berries. The substances can be applied at any season of the year, and one may distribute a generous sprinkling about every plant without fear of producing weeds or grass, or injuring the growth of the crop by too much manure. Still the better time to apply such fertilizers is late in autumn, so that all the elements of fertility in the coarse materials may be rendered available before the next growing sea,

### Apiarian.

THE United States sent \$135,000 worth of honey to Great Britain in the year 1886.

COLORADO honey is said to be of better quality than that of California, and worth a couple of cents per pound more in the mar-

RESPECTING the proper temperature of a bee-cellar, W. Crowley, of Minnesota, says he wants for successful wintering a temperature ranging from 30 to 35 degrees to ensure the best results.

Z. A. CLARK, of Arkadelphia, Ark., is in trouble for keeping bees within the city limits against an ordinance enacted by the city government. Mr. Clark is poor but plucky; and though he has appeared in court three times, been fined \$8, and denied the right of triai by jury, he is not crushed. The Bee-keepers' Union has sent him \$25 toward his attorney's fees.

MR. PHELPS, of Pennsylvania, thinks good extracted honey costs just as much 45 comb honey. It takes the bees just as long riety of strawberries for home use and mar- to produce the one as the other. His first consideration is to get all the honey proif two, both varieties; next we would add duced possible. It cannot be made to sell as follows in about the order named: May as well as comb honey. Then there is the King, Crescent, Manchester, Chas. Down- cost of packages and trouble in getting them

THE idea that "bees work for nothing and hoard themselves" must be banished from our thoughts before we secure much of all, Cuthbert, next Turner, Marlboro; and profit from them. Successful beekeeping means work for a man with brains enough to know that he must leave no stone unturned that tends towards success. Good bees, good hives, lots of brood and bees, for home use among the cap sorts; next the right time, etc., in the hands of such a comes Souhegan for early, and Gregg for man, are a power that rolls up tons of honey, and shows to the mass of people that there is money in the business .- G. M. Doolittle.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canadian Bee Journal says that in Malta the natives keep bees largely in earthenware pots, about a foot in diameter and one and a half long, shaped like a stump-necked bottle, the mouth being filled by a stone bung with four channels for the bees to pass through; wheat, bariey and corn, and the various discussion, for the field is large and the accordance of co-operation, for the field is large and the surfaces of clover, potatoes, hops, beets, etc. For these it may be oriefly stated that the remedies or preventions are presented clearly and corn, and the various discussion for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by the general government for the maintained workers very few. It is to be referred that with the special provision made by the general government for the maintained workers very few. It is to be referred that with the special provision made by the general government for the maintained workers very few. It is to be referred to see that with the special provision made by the general government for the maintained workers very few. It is to be referred to see the big end, which is simply refuse to do, and provision for the field is large and the same for the field is large and the same for the field is large and the same for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by means of bellows, or in solution in the difference tentage for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by means of bellows, or in solution in the difference tentage for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by means of bellows, or in solution in the difference tentage for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by means of bellows, or in solution in the difference tentage for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. It may be used as a powder, and dusted on by means of bellows, or in solution in the difference tentage for the field is large and the surface. Pyrethrum has been found excellent. but this they invariably refuse to do, and nently you can berries? What kind of marsh is best for imagine the assortment of creatures to be found inside. The natives take the honey and wax once a year, and leave little or no stores, and are astonished at the loss in numbers during the autumn.

G. DOOLITTLE, in the Apiculturist, says. After many careful experiments I find that the bee is in the egg form about three days, in the larva form about six days, and who can give the information whether, in in the chrysalis form about twelve days, using London purple as strong as he recom- making a period or twenty-one days from mended for spraying orchards, that is, one the egg to the perfect bee. After hatching, pound of the poison to fifty gallons of it is six een days befores the bee goes into the water, there would be any danger to hogs | fields as a honey gatherer, making in all a period of thirty-seven days from the egg to the field laborer. If this be true, and I and I want to pasture the orchard with forty | believe it is, it will be seen that if we would reap the best results, we must have our hogs damage the trees in rooting among the hives full of brood, even to overflowing, at roots? It they do, will not the manure that least that length of time before the harvest, kill any ordinary naked caterpillar when they scatter over the orchard balance the and that all manipulating at this time of year must be done in such a manner that the proper amount of bees, of the right age, be secured to each colony or swarm made by division or otherwise.

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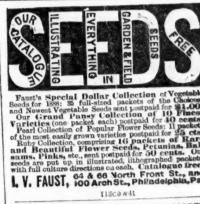


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23-1

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postaffice as second class matter.

SLOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

Schedule of Dates Claimed and Place Where Held.

Below we give the dates at which sales of State, so far as we have been notified. spring should send in dates at once.

MARCH 27—George Judson, Schoolcraft, Kalsmazoo Co., Shorthorns. MARCH 28—W. S. Walker, Utica, Devon cattle, MARCH 30—N. J. Ellis, Springfield, Mich.

APRIL 4-N. A. Clapp, Wixom, Shorthorn APRIL 11-J. & G. W. Jenks & Co., Sand Beach, Mich., Shorthorn cattle.

APRIL 18—Agricultural College, Mich., Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. horn and Hereford cattle.

APRIL 25—Tousey & Seeley, Pontiac, Mich., Bolst. in-Friesians.

JUNE 5—D. Henning, Wheatfield, Calhoun Co., Shorthorn and Hereford cattle.

JUNE 7—W. E. Boyden and Wm. Ball, Delhi Mills. Shorthorn cattle.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the nast week amounted to 41,721 bu., against 40,843 bu. the previous week, and 70,084 bu. for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 22,180 against 7.235 bu, the previous week and 171,300 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,430,832 bu., against 1,429,914 bu. last week and 2,005,707 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on The receipts at this point for the week were March 17 was 36,257,747 bu. against 36,662,- 7,049 bu., against 15,521 bu. the previous 387 the previous week, and 53,174,425 week, and 50,138 bu. for the corre for the corresponding week in 1887. shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 404,640 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible sup-

ply shows a decrease of 16,916,678 bu. Wheat has had a bad week of ic, and the tendency of the market has been steadily downwards. Yesterday the market opened weak, declined as if demoralized, losing 1%c. a part of which was finally regained. but finally closing weak at the lowest points reported for months. The sales were large, bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats showing active buying for some purpose, but the "bears" had it all their own way. Other domestic markets were in a similar state. Chicago reported a decline of 1%c on wheat, and New York about %c, closing

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from

		No. 1	No. 2	No.
		White.	Red.	Ke
Mar	ch 1	86	8514	
46	2	8634	851/2	
94	8	861/4	8514	
96	B	87	86	
44	6	87	8636	
64	7	8734	861/4	
66	8	87	8610	
66	9	87	86%	
	10	861/4	861/6	
64	12	85%	851/4	
64	18	85 %	851/4	
- 4	14	861/6	86	
64	15	85 54	8534	
46	16	8456	84 1/4	
66	17	8456	841/4	
5.6	19	84	84	
66	20	831/4	83	
44	21	834	8334	
44	22	845	831/4	
44	23	84	824	**

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

No 1	white	for May	delivery sole
Friday		*******	82% 82%
Thursday		*******	84% 84%
Wednesd	ау		831/4 841/4
Tuesday			831/4 841/4
Monday .	**** ****	**** ***	84% 85
Baturday.		*******	85% 85%

85%c per bu.

81%

@ 40c for mixed.

It was a singular fact that yesterday, while domestic markets were weak and declining, Liverpool was firm, with a good demand for spot wheat and fair for futures.

Indian wheat is so dirty that dealers are trying to introduce some system which will make the natives pay more attention to freeing it from dirt, foul seeds, etc., before putting it into market. British millers have tried to discriminate in its favor as against American until the reputation of their flour

increased demand for American flour. The London Miller says that Hungarians are complaining that Great Britain is purchasing but little flour; but, says the Miller, it seems doubtful if the Hungarian flour, for which 34s is demanded, is really better than the fine American pater t flour, obtainab e at a 30s. level. Whilst this uncertainty pre of fare. All the same over one-half of all wails, it is not surprising that purchases of the butter consumed in this city in hotels Hungarian should be small.

out the fact that the late-sown wheat is in a receipts and a good demand. Quotations weakly condition. The condition of the there are as follows: Fancy Eigin creamery, 29 wheat in Kansas is said to be better than in @30c; per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Illiany other State in the winter belt. That nois do, 25@28c; fair to good do, 20@24, low State ought to have one good crop after grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; fair such a series of poor ones, and perhaps this to good do, 18@22c; common and packing free on cars. Those interested can address is her year. But she is a poor State to bet st ck, 121/@131/c; roll butter, 191/@201/c.

on, with her liability to drouths, grasshoppers and cyclones.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

	rope:	Bushels.
77	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	37,515,981 14,0 0,000 1,520,000
	Total bushels Feb. 25, 1888 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Feb. 26, 1888	53,035,931 52,733,453 52,780,709 76,673,463

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending March 10 were 659,200 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Feb. 25 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,083,744 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an decrease of 1,359,472 bu., as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s, 7d, @6s, 8d, per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 7d.@6s. 8d.; California No. 1 6s. 6d@6s. 7d.

#### CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 15,422 bu., against 18,482 bu. the previous week, and 186,785 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 3,371 bu., against 11,508 bu. the previous week, and 116,477 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on March 17 amounted to 9,298,426 bu. against 9,202,103 bu. the previous week, and 16,363 062 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 96,323 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 26,815 bu. against 31,174 bu. last week, and 85,342 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 7,064,636. Corn is again lower, thoroughbred stock will be held in this and in spite of light receipts, and the knowledge that the crop last season was Stockmen who intend holding sales this the lightest in six years, with the farmers in many States obliged to purchase to carry their stock along, there is no strength in the market at present. Quotations here yesterday were 50%c for No. 2 mixed, and the same price was bid for April delivery, with the market showing more firmness. Chicago, however again declined, the loss for the day being 1/2 0 %c. Quotations in that market yesterday closed at the following range: No. 2 spot, 49 / c; May delivery, 49%c; June, 49%c; July, 49%. By sample No. 3 yellow sold at 46%c, 481/4@481/c for No. 2 mixed, and 441/2 @45c for No. 3. That market has been fluctuating rapidly all week, and operators are at a loss to deter-

Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 7%d. per cental; in 1887. March delivery at 4s. 7d., and April and May at 4s, 61/4d. per cental.

week last year. The shipments for the week ous week, and 22,335 bu. for same week in State and probably others, lauding these 1887. The visible supply of this grain on oats, and presenting a scheme to make farm-March 17 was 4,296,845 bu., against 4,426,990 ers rich by growing them. The Company bu. the previous week, and 4,098,711 at the offer premiums for the largest yields, and corresponding date in 1887. The visible in their circular, which seems to have been supply shows a decrease of 130,145 prepared specially for this State, says: bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 12,617 bu., against the sale of them and propose to as long as 19,582 bu. the previous week, and 37,752 we can. Here is where the farmer is get are in light supply, and the scarcity keeps outside of this State and a few prices up in the face of general weakness in Michigan. We cannot sell but a few all other grains. No. 2 white are quoted here at 35% c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 33%c. No light mixed offered. Sales of year. By adopting this plan all will get a oats are confined entirely to cash transac- good price for their crop, and to make tions in this market, speculators leaving them entirely alone. Very few are sent abroad, and the steadiness of the market We have tried them and know the Early shows what a good thing it would be White Scottish oats will make you more if all other grains were consumed entirely at home. At Chicago oats show less strength than here, and prices this oat. You will have no trouble in dis on all grades, both of spot and futures, are lower than a week ago. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 spot, 283/4@293/4 per bu., May delivery at 30 1/4c, June at 29 %c, and August at 26%c. By sample sales were made at 301/2@311/2c for No. 2 mixed, 32% @34%c for No. 2 white, and 29 @301/c for No. 3 mixed. At New York oats are firm and active, with prices lower, showing a decline from those quoted last week. Quotations theee are as follows: No. 2 white, 391/2@40c; No. 3 white, 38% @39c; No. 2 mixed, 37%@ 37%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for March sold at 37% @38c, and May at 36% @37c. Western sold at 40@45c for white, and 37

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Receipts of dairy butter of good quality were very light the past week, and the market has ruled strong at an advance on anything that would do for table use. For the choicest lots as high as 25c was readily paid, while the average was from 22 to 24c, according to quality; fair to good sold at 20@21c, and under this head a good of the stock was has suffered. This is what has caused the poor stuff. Creamery is held steadily at 26@ 30c, the latter for extra. The high price of good butter has caused many hotels and at thirty cents to pay for signing a restaurants to purchase "substitutes," and the "bull butter" men are enjoying a good trade. The stuff is sold under its proper name in the package, but the name never follows it to the table or appears on the bill and restaurants is of the "bogus" Late reports from the winter wheat States | variety. At Chicago the market has of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio bring been active and prices firm under light

'The New York market has not only kept up the advance noted a week ago but choice butter has gone still higher. Fancy Elgin and Pennsylvania is active at 32c, and other grades of choice western at 30@31c. New State dairy is quick at 29@30c, and in fact all grades of good or even fair butter are firm and active at current values. Quotations in that market on Friday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, Penn., fancy	27 24 20 29 27 23 26	@32 @29 @26 @22 @30 @28 @26 @28
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	23	@25
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy Creamery, Elgia, fancy		@31 @33 @27 @23
Western do, ordinary Western dairy, fine		@19 @23 @20
Western dairy, ordinary		@17 @25
Western factory, ordinary	15	@22 @19 @21
Rolls, fair	16	@15
The exports of butter from Atlan		

for the week ending March 16 were 139,-501 lbs against 106 608 the previous week. and 220,580 for the corresponding week in

CHEESE.

At the west the markets hold up well under a good consumptive demand and for shipment south, and the week closes with prices steady at about the same range as a week ago. In this market quotations are 12@ 121/2c for full cream Michigan, 13c for choice do., 10% @11c for Ohio, and 15% @13c for New York; good to choice skims 9@10c. The Chicago market is steady and fairly active. Values rule about the same as a week ago, and the outlook is favorable for a steady market. Quotations there are as follows: Choice full cream ched- that should the amount of unsecured debts pars, 11@11%c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 111/2@111/4c; Young America, 131/2@ 4c; low grades, 5@7c; skins, choice, 6@ 7e; fancy 1-lb skims, 91/2@101/2e; hard skimmed, 2@5c; brick cheese, 14@15c. The New York market shows a slight shading of values, and this seems to have encouraged buyers to take hold more readily. The week closes with a steady market and an

improved demand for all fine goods.

Quotations in that market yester	day were
as follows:	
State factory, fancy, white	12 @12%
State factory, fancy, col-red	@11%
State factory, choice	11%@11%
State factory good to prime	11 @11%
State factory fair	10%@11
State factory ordinary	10 @10%
State factory, light skims, fine	9%@10
State factory, part skims, good	81460 9
State factory, part skims, fair	740 8
State factory, skims, ordinary	6 @ 7
State factory dead skims	3 @ 5
Ohio flats, fine	111/4@12
Ohio flats, ordinary	10 @11%
Pennsylvania skims	1 @ 2
The sensite of shoons in Nom	Wante Con

The receipts of cheese in New York for the week ending March 16 were 11,101 mine which is the strongest side. Yester- boxes, against 9,396 the previous week, day the "bulls" seemed to control busi- and 10,900 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic The Liverpool market on Friday was ports for the same week were 846,702 lbs. firmer with fair demand. The fol- against 850,352 lbs. the previous week, owing are the latest cable quotations from and 1,102,234 lbs. the corresponding week

The Liverpool market on Friday was dull. with American colored quoted at 56s. per cwt., and white at 59s.

#### WHITE SCOTTISH OATS.

The Improvement Seed Co., of Rochester, were 7,606 bu., against 7,783 the previ- N. Y., are sending circulars throughout this

"This oat was named by us. We contro ting the benefit. Our stock of them is lim ited. We have not had them grown as yet hundred bushels in Michigan this year. There is only one way we shall sell them; that is so we can control the price of them next money is what we are all after. Our inducements are more liberal than any one has ever offered you for any new seed. money this year to the acre than any five acres you can use for any other crop. is a large country and we have just started posing of all you have to spare at the price we name. We expect to keep this price on hem for several years to come. There is money in this for you. Remember you w et more yield from one acre of the Early White Scottish oats than you are getting rom two acres of the common oats. You will get more money for one bushel next year than you will for four bushels of the common oats. From one acre you will get from one hundred to one hundred and firty dollars profit for only a small outlay for the You may say we are talking loud, s only facts. Try it and see if we but it is only facts. have not prophesied aright. We do not care how small an order you send. We want them well known in Michigan this year, and believe the Early White Scottish oats to be the farmers' gold mine.'

The circular also contains a long list of testimonials as to the value of these oats, not one of which has either a name signed or address given. They bear such a resemblance to each other that the ordinary reader will be apt to set them down as the work of one person. But here is where the richness of the scheme shows itself. When you buy these oats you sign a little contract (mere form you know) which reads:

Gents: Please ship me by --bushels of your Early White Scottish oats. I agree not to sell any of the oats raised from the seed you furnish me for less than \$1.50 per bushel, prior to July 1st.

There's where the Bohemian comes in. You could not sell those for less than \$10 per bushel. A good many, however, went contract, and it is safe to say that your whole crop will be on hand July 1st, 1889, if you hold them for \$1.50 per bushel. It seems singular such a scheme should be started so soon after the bottom had fallen out of Bohemian oats. Naturally those who had any thing to do with them will be very shy of the White Scottish oats. The safe way is to buy your seeds right out, and let ome one else sign contracts.

In answer to some inquiries published in the FARMER, A. Morse, of Mecosta, announces that he has some spring rye which INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor-Mortgage Indebtedness of Michgan Farmers.

The fifth annual report of the State Labor Bureau has been issued by the Commissioner, and is an interesting volume. The Commissioner has evidently given special atten-The statistics given were gathered through supervisors, and are probably as near correct as it is possible to make them. There are per cent. of all the farms in the State as shown by the census of 1884. The \$194,854,633; the mortgaged indebtedness \$37,456,272, or more than 19.2 per cent 3 the total assessed valuation, and 46.8 per cent of the assessed valuation of farms that are mortgaged. The average rate of interest paid is 7 1-5 per cent. This figures up an annual interest of \$2,701,669.

The Commissioner, estimating all the farms in the State on the basis of reports received, figures out an assessed valuation of \$335,378,025 and a mortgage indebtedness of \$64,392,580.80, with \$4,636,265.81 an nual interest on farms alone. Carrying the estimate further, excepting, however, certain obscure counties from which only meagre reports were received, the mortgage indebtedness on all real property in Michi gan is placed at \$129,229 553, 01, bearing an annual interest of \$9.451.851.24. This estimate is based upon the assessed valuation of 1886, which is \$686,614,741.

There were ten counties from which only neagre reports were received. From some counties it was reported that a few farmers refused to give the information sought. The Commissioner thinks, therefore, that his estimates are too low. He further believes bearing interest be added to the mortgage indebtedness his figures would probably be doubled.

Of the reporting farmers 63,379 are Americans and 31,570 foreigners, all owning and occupying farms. Of the immigrants 8,067 had money and 23,503 had none when they arrived. The amount brought by those having money was \$4,633,148. The assessed valuation of their property is \$52,537,871 and mortgage indebtedness \$11,191,714. The assessed valuation of farms owned by Americans is \$153,777,813, with a mortgage indebtedness of \$26,313,153.

The number of immigrants arranged by nations are: 10,341 Germans, 8,225 Canadians, 4.182 English, 3.639 Irish, 1.027 Scotch, 538 Swedish, 365 Danish, 228 from Switzerland, 1,517 Hollanders, 180 Poles, 144 Austrians, 312 French, 91 Belgians and fewer numbers, in some instance as low as one from other countries, making in all thirty-five foreign countries represented.

In his conclusions the Commissioner says that one-half of the farms of Michigan are mortgaged and paying double tax; that by reason of this all kinds of business are seri ously affected, and that the men who loan money do not b ar their just proportion of the public expenses in return for the protection given them, while the majority escape taxation. The California law is recommended for Michigan and neighboring States. It deducts the portion of the tax levied on the mortgag andebtedness from the whole amount of the charged against mortgagee for collection

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Saline, March 9th, 1888. The annual meeting of the Saline Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association was held in the village of Saline March 6th. nearly the entire membership being present, and sho wing their usual interest. The following officers were elected: J. S. Wood. President; E. P. Harper, Vice President; G. C. Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer: A A. Wood, R. Mills and L. Bassett, Direct-

The President then delivered his annual address, which will appear in a future issue, after which some time was profitably spent in the discussion of different subject pertaining to the sheep and wool interests.

Arrangements were made to hold a pub c shearing in this village April 10th. By a vote of the Society a cordial invita tion is extended to all those interested, to

G. C. TOWNSEND, Secretary

join with us in our shearing.

MR. DARGAN, from the Committee or Banking and Currency, reported a biffauthorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to issue silver certificates of the denominations of twenty-five, fifteen, and ten cents. in such form and design as he may determine, such certificates to be received, redeemed, paid, and re-issued in the same manner as silver certificates of larger denominations, and to be exchangeable for silver certificates of other denominations. The Secretary is also authorized and directed to make such regulations as may seem to him proper for distributing and rede/emng the denominations of silver certificates nerein authorized. We see no good reason why such a measure should not be passed by Congress. Most certainly it would be a great convenience in sending money torough the mails, for which purpose postage stamps are now largely used. Just why the fractional currency in use during the sixties was retired is something of a conundrum. Certainly the great mass of people found it a great convenience in their business, and would be pleased to see it again in use.

#### Cheap Rates.

-----

For the 69th anniversary of Odd Fellowship celebration at Bay City, on April 26th, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry. will make an excursion rette to Bay City and return of \$4.35. Tickets will be on sale at company's city ticke toffice, or at Brush Street depot, on April 25th, and 26th, valid to return up to and including April 27th.

Cheap excursions to all prominent points West, Northwest, South and Southwest. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and Chieago & Grand frunk Railways will on March 20th, April 3r 1 and 24th, May 8th and 22nd, June 5th and, 19th, sell all round trip excur sion tickets at single fare. For further partihe will sell for seed. Price, \$1 per bushel, culars call at company's effice, corner wood. Agricultural College, has resigned his ward and Jefferson Avenues, or at company's position as Secretary, being dissatisfied depot, for ot of Brush Street.

The commencement exercises of the American Veterinary College took place in New York the first of March, at Chickering Hall. The President of the Board of Trustees delivered the diplomas to the successful candidates as their names were called by the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. A. Liantard. Rev. Dr. Deene, of the Church of Strangers, tion to mortgage indebtedness of farmers. delivered a most interesting address. The prizes were delivered by Prof. Doremus as follows: The trustees' prize to M. W. Fritschler, D. V. S.; the faculty, or practi-90,803 farms reported on, forming 58.1 cal prize, to H. B. Ambler, D. V. S.; the alumni prize to J. F. Pease, D. V. S., and the anatomical prize to T. M. Buckley, D. assessed valuation of the farms reported is V. S. Thirty-two graduates received their degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery (D. V. S.)

#### New Flocks for Record.

Mr. E. N. Ball, Secretary of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, reports the acceptance of the following flocks for

F. J. Gillett, Manchester, Mich. H. W. Darling, Arland, Mich. Charles Woodhull, Shaftsburg, Mich. G. C. Townsend, Saline, Mich. E. N. Bissell, Shoreham, Vermont, R. B. Parks, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### Stock Notes

MR. J. C. SHARP, of Jackson, has sold to Messrs. Parks and Smith, of Leoni, Jackson Co., the yearling Shorthorn bull 11th Duke of Hillside got by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449, out of Lady Mell of Sharon (Vol. 26, p. 546), by Duke of Crow Farm 38332; 2d dam Katie Belle by Treble Mazurka 25045, and tracing to imported Henrietta by Red Prince (2489). Mr. Sharp writes: This closes out all my yearling bulls. Have some fine bull calves, two or three of which might do for service in Jane or July."

MR. B. D. KELLY, of Ypsilanti, writes as follows: "Don't think because I have made no report I and my Shropshires are dead. We are not; we are thoroughly alive, and my flock is doing well. Twentyfive breeding ewes just commenced to drop their lambs and they are fine ones, and my lambs are good healthy little fellows. Their sire is a registered sheep from Garlock's flock near Howell. I am sorry I did not have more, for the demand has been many times greater than my supply. What surprises me is to see and hear the inquiries from some of our most noted fine wool sheep men, in reference to the Shropshires. Mutton and wool combined is a grand combination." Mr. Kelley reports the following

sales from his flock: Mr. Lomas, Dexter, ten ewes. Mr. W. B. Gross, Saline, two ram lambs

Mr. Palmer, Lyndon, two ram lambs. Mr. Allen, Milan, one yearling ram. Mrs. Hewens, Ypsilanti, one ram lamb. Mr. Thoroughbettle, Bellville, one ram

Mr. Mead, Milan, two ram lambs. Mr. F. B. Crittenden, Pittsfield, one ram

C. Thompson, York, one ram lamb. Mr. O. Gooding, York, a four-year-old

Mr. Fordick Saline one ram lamb Mr. F. H. Braun, Ann Arbor, 10 ewes. Mr. M. Alford, Whittaker, one ram lamb. G. Lomas, Dexter, three ram lambs. Mr. Lewis, East Milan, a three-year-old

Other sales were made, but the names and addresses of purchasers were forgotten, and so could not be reported.

MR. J. W. HIBBARD, of Bennington, Shiawassee Co., reports the following sales from the Mound Spring herd of Shorthorns: To Perry Brown, Vernon, the yearling bull Oxford Prince, by Knightly Prince 2d 63283, dam Oxford Vanquish 16th by Waterloo Duke of Howell 41284, tracing to imp. Oxford Vanquish 4th by Baron Oxford 2d (23376). This bull is 17 months old. weighs 1,110 lbs., and was selected by Mr. Brown to head his herd because of his extra individuality and quality. To J. W. Dewey, Owosso, the bull Pony

Prince, by Knightly Prince 2d 63283, dan Thorndale Lass 2d by Victor 41200, tracing imp. Red Rose by Baron Kidsdale (11156) To H. A. Ellis, Owosso, bull calf Prince of Mound Spring, by Knightly Prince 2d 63283, dam Jessie Lewis by

Duke 28758, tracing to Stapleton Lass by Sailor (9562). Mr. Hibbard also reports the following sales from the Mound Spring herd of

Berkshires since Jan. 1st. To Decatur Bross, St. Johns, a very choice boar and sow.

To A. Crofoot, Chesaning, one boar. To Parry Brown, Vernon, one sow. To A. Crickmore, Easton, one sow. To R. L. Nichols, Jefferson, one pair o

To W. D. Underwood, Easton, one soy To W. C. Delaney, Washington, one sow. To T. S. C. Goodyear, Swartz Creek, one

To W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw, one sow

MR. JOSEPH REALL, farmer, dairyman, and silver mine promoter, has dropped from his high estate, and been turned out of his office in Boston for non-payment of rent. The landlord wouldn't wait for those big dividends from the Tortilita mines to maerialize. If Joseph is not careful he will be under the dire necessity of depending upon labor for a subsistence hereafter. But we feel sure he will not do that so long as

he can avoid it.

For the innocent pastime of selling but terine containing 65 per cent. of animal fat, as butter "direct from the churn to the consumer," a butter merchant at Birken head has been fined £11 and costs. Im prisonment, without the option of a fine, is the only sort of punishment likely to deter deter light and fuel, and as a specimen of what these enterprising individuals. - Foreign company can do with this new gas in apply-

In a recent bulletin of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin it is stated that if a large potato with all the eyes cut out but one, be planted, a larger per cent of early marketable potatoes will be produced, than if the seeds were cut, or small potatoes planted whole.

THE 23d annual Fall Fair of the Centra Michigan Agricultural Society will be held on September 24 to 28th inclusive. At least a card from the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, Ben B. Baker, says so, and Ben generally knows.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN, of the Missour with the treatment accorded him.

American Veterinary College.

On March 14th G. O. Dutton & Son, of Plainfield, on going to their barn foundthat one of their imported Shropshire ewes had be a likely the second contribution of the line of one of their imported Shropshire ewes had given birth to a pair of twin ewe lambs which weighed 201/4 lbs.; on March 15th another dropped twins weighing 18 lbs; March 10th, one single ewe lamb weighing 12 lbs. They were all sired by Major B. No. 4201, owned by Montague Bros., of Chubb's Corners, Mich. This is a good beginning. The three ewes and five lambs are all doing well.

There are about 800 cheese factories in the Providence of Ontario, Canada, with about 43,000 patrons of these factories who owned 570,000 cows. These cows have produced duirng the year 680,000,000 pounds of milk which has been manufactured into 66,500,-000 ponnds of cheese, which produced in the market over \$7,000,000.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The stave mills of Michigan produced in 1887 more than 130,000,000 staves. There is a good prospect that Detroit will

Mrs. E. J. Hardy, of Oceola Centre, Livingston County, died recently, greatly esteemed by all who knew her.

Maple sugar makers predict a good wheat crop. They say a good sugar season always makes a good year for wheat. Thirty young doctors were turned loose

apon the world at the annual of the Detroit Medical College last week. H. Emery, of Bay City, has bought 29,000 acres of government timber land on the Ton bigbee river in Alabama, for \$1.25 per acre.

The court house at Ann Arbor is insured for \$55,000. The insurance does not keep out the rain which is spoiling the interior of the building. Elijah Zimmerman, well-known resident of

Fint, and at one time the leading grocer there, was found dead in his bed at his home, Greenville is jubilant at the prospect of naving the repair and machine

having the repair and machine shops of th Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon railroad id ated there At Webberville a traveling faker took in a good many of the residents by selling them a small box of ginger as a blood-purifier at a

Michigan cracker manufacturers have formed a trust, and uniform prices have been fixed at all points between Pittsburg and the Pacific Coast.

Ogden Hamilton, the Newaygo County man stricting immigration. A larger number than ever before will seek the United States this summer. lays in State prison. Gen. G. W. Cass, nephew of Gen. Lewis

Cass, and prominent in connection with many public improvements, died in New York last week, aged 78 years. Lapeer Democrat: E. Hatherly reports hus far from his flock of Shropshires, 18 ambs from nine ewes, two pair tripiets, five

wins and two singles. Forty-four thousand trout fry were sent from the fish hatchery at Paris, Kent County, to be placed in the waters of Jackson and enawee Counties, last week.

A company with a capital of \$25,000 has been organized at East Saginaw to carry on the nursery business. The company will extend its operations into Indiana and Ohio. Clover seed from Livingston County is be ing shipped to Parma and Albion, where the shippers find a ready market for it, farmers

preferring it to the usual supply grown they know not where. William Steele has generously offered as pecial premiums at the Ionia County fair. 00 for the best herd of Galloways, and \$100

for the best herd of Herefords, competiti Tariff is the handlest scapegoat yet known. For instance, ex-Gov. Alger owns 100 square miles of pine lands. Tariff did it. John Smith carries all his real estate in his ears

and tariff did that, too Williamston Enterprise: Recently two men rove a pair of horses 80 miles, coming from Hillsdale County to this village, but when within seven miles of here both horses fel

down in the road and died. The latest swindle on the unsuspecting farmer is to sell him "cyclone protectors" lightning rods that will scare away a cyclone The farmer should scare the agent away with

buildog of the cyclone pattern. A good many Michigan lumbermen, findin the pine lands of this State not only rapidly diminishing in area but also augmenting in price, are investing in timber lands in the

outh, especially in Georgia and Alabama. Over \$18,000 in gold was found in the ce. lar of the late Augustus Buell, of Oshtemo, by a person to whom Buell confided the secret before his death. He leftan estate of \$70,000, amassed by economy bordering on miserl

suicide at the Bancroft House at East Sag inaw, on the 22nd, by shooting himself. Cause nelancholia, induced by the hopeless inv

ness.

Dr. Land, of Detroit, was expelled from the State Dental Association which met at Ann Arbor last week, because he advertised a patient. His brother tooth-jerkers had no ther complaint except that he had "violated

cars in the C. & W. M. railroad yards at Mus kegon, and on the morning of his first day's ork, stumbled and fell in front of some car

'A student of the University who forged

to himself from an Indiana college

and was admitted to advanced standing in the Michigan University on their strength, has been invited to step down and take further instruction elsewhere. Wm. Gallagher, concerned in the assaul and robbery of Capt. Holt in this city, several months ago, was sentenced to 25 years in State prison last week. Gallagher was a "hard

many crooked transactions. The Milford roller mill, which had just been refitted with new and expensive machinery was totally destroyed by fire on the 22nd Loss about \$19,000, with but \$8,000 insurance It is a great loss to the community as well as to the proprietor, J. Wellman.

The Michigan Association of Brick and Tile

citizen," and had been concerned in a good

The Michigan Association of Brick and The Makers met at Lansing last week. The attendance was small. Only two new members were enrolled. Robert Barker, of Lansing, is president and C. B. Williams, of Bay City, ecretary, for the coming year. The Patriot says the National Gas and Fue ompany has concluded to erect at Jackson water gas plant to cost \$200,000, with th

ing it to domestic use and in the arts. The home for ex-convicts-men who have served time in prison and been reased—is ow in practical working order in this city Its object is to afford a chance for the men to into their old associations and hence into

A fearful storm prevailed in the upper pen-insula last week. All the railroads were blocked with snow. A pay-car with some of the general officers on board was stuck in the v 100 rods from a station, and no one would go to the relief of the imprisoned par-ies and take the chances of getting lost in

It is said that the arrivals and clearances a port of Muskegon exceed those of any per port on Lake Michigan, except Chicago, and are greater than any two ports on the east shore of the lake. But Muskegon has only received heretofore, all told, \$215,000 for the improvement of her harbor, and thinks she entitled to an appropriation.

Corunna Journal: A man living in this county a short time ago called on Ezra Mason, treasurer of the Shiawassee Farmers' Mutual the kind that this company has had, as \$800 was once returned with the same admission.

The fifth report of the State Bureau of Labor has just been issued by Commissioner Heats. Ninety thousand eight hundred and three farms were reported. The assessed valuation of these farms is \$194,854,633, and the mortgage indebtedness \$17,456,272. The total assessed valuation of farm property in Michigan is \$335,378,025, on which there is a mortgage indebtedness estimated at \$64,392,-589, bearing an annual interest of \$4,636,265. The Commissioner says half the farms of Michigan are mortgaged, and paying double for tax.

It is probable that some of the "spiritual healers," "mind cure" doctors, etc., may get into trouble under an opinion just given by the attorney general, who says it is unlawful for any torrest. ful for any person to practice medicine or surgery or any branch thereof without hav-ing qualified according to the law, which requires the registration of every graduate of a lawfully authorized medical college, and fling a sworp states. ing a sworn statement with the county cierk. If he does not comply with this legal ment certain penalties are provided. The at-torney general calls the practice of the so-called science of mental healing "a practice of an imposition upon the guilible portion of the community.

LE.

#### General.

In 1887 450,845 emigrants were landed at New York city.

It is alleged an unprecedented fall of snow has ruined the Texas fruit crop. Floods in Western Massachusetts are devtating the meadows and flooding the river owns.

Colorado, Iowa and Nebraska experienced ig snowstorms last week, with heavy fall in emperature.

Mexico will spend one million dollars drain-ng the valley of Mexico. The work is to be begun immediately.

John C. Eno has settled up with his credit ors and can return to New York if he wants o. But he don't care; Canada suits him well

Memorial services for the dead emperor were held at New York last week, by the loyal German citizens. Carl Schurz addressed the meeting. Lightning struck the south wing of the apitol building at Washington last week, do-

ing no damage beyond destroying the tele graph and telephone wires By the breaking of an axle in a coal train at Barre, Pa., the train was wrecked, and two boys and a tramp who were stealing rides, were buried under the wreck.

The validity of the Bell telephone patents was affirmed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington on the 19th. This ends the long and bitter fight. Swedish immigrants are hurrying to this ountry, fearing Congress may pass a law re

Investigations before Governor Hughes, of Arkansas, prove the most atrocious crue to have been practiced on the convicts em-ployed in the coal mines. Whipping was the mildest punishment, and it was inflicted without mercy.

Nathaniel McKay, who for 23 years has been

trying to secure adjudication of his claims for \$200.000 for building ironclads during the war, from Congress, was made happy last week by having the bill for his relief passed by the Senate. General Badeau now wants forty-five thousand dollars from the estate of the late General Grant for alleged assistance in the prepara-

tion of his memories. But from the state ments made by General Grant's son he is not One of the "Q" strikers dropped a big stone from a viaduct upon a Burlington engine passing under it, and the stone broke through the roof of the cab, but missed the

engineer by a few inches. It would stautly killed him had it struck him. The collections of internal revenue for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending, June 30, are \$8,511,599 above the collections for the same period last year. The collections amount to \$80,760,467, more than two-thirds being the tax on spirits and tobacco.

Philadelphia has a license court, to examin applications for licenses to sell liquor. This court has signified a policy of restriction and adherence to the law which will result in the rejection of fully half the applications for licenses. Out of 727 petitions, 335 were granted.

Denis Kearney denounces the pending Chinese treaty, and found an opportunity to tell President Cleveland that it would require an armed man to every forty rods of boundary between the United States and British imbia to keep out the Chinese if the treaty

At Rosebud, Mont., last week, a trestle bridge 150 feet high gave way under a freight train, and bridge and train went down to-gether. Two cars containing 40 head of valu-able stock were smashed and all the cattle killed. The engine had luckily reached solid ground, hence no lives were lost. The Central Iowa railroad's shops and of-

charged except enough to guard the property and handle the passenger traile. This is be cause of the tie-up of the freight traffic.

The road is in the hands of a receiver, and without freight earnings there is nothing to meet the pay-roll. A curious accident happened at Omaha last week. As Henry Mills, of Lynn, Mass., alighted at the station an English sparrow flew in his face, and its sharp bill penetrated

ices have been closed up, and the men d

his right eyebail. The sparrow was blind Mr. Mills will lose the sight of his eye, and ean't have the satisfaction of bringing suit for damages against his assailant. Employes of certain Chicago manufacturers f lard testified before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington last week that the "pure lard" put on the market by these firms was made from hogs' heads, feet, rough lard and "white grease," the latter being made from the entrails. It was refined with

oda, but the hoofs were not taken from the Georgia and Tennessee had a taste of a northwestern cyclone which swept down from Manitoba last week. Knoxville, Tenn., and ter town, leveling everything before it. The turpentine works near Lumber City, Ga., ere demolished, and four men, including W . Whidden and his partner, B. Holland, were

Mayor Hewett, of New York, refused to permit the Irish flag to be raised on the city hall on St. Patrick's day, In a communica-tion to the board of aldermen explaining his action, he says he believes no flag but the Stars: and Stripes has a right to float from any public building in any city of the United States, and that if Germany has to be ruled by Germans, and France by Frenchmen, America should be ruled by Americans.

James W. Tate, for 21 years treasurer of State of Kentucky, is charged with defalca-tion in his office and has fled the State. Gov. Buckner has suspended him. His shortage is over \$250,000,000 but is amply secured by a bond ver \$250,000, but is amply secured b f \$300,000. He was one of the best known nd most universally liked men in Kentucky, and had always borne an unblemished reputaion. He found in the State treasury. \$1,130,000 when he went into office, but mparatively empty.

E. L. Spotts, of New York, is on the road to Australia, his mission being to inaugurate a war of extermination on the rabbits which are over-running that country. He takes with him 36 rabbits inoculated with a fatal nd contagious rabbit disease, and hopes to e able to claim the reward of \$250,000 which the government has offered for means of de stroying the hordes of this animal which inabit the country. The millions which are low devastating the fleids are all descend from those taken there from England in 1844.

It is reported that Gen. Boulanger is to be ashiered by the government. It is said that the Mexican Government has

and English parties. Earthquake shocks have devastated the province of Yunnan, in China. It is reported that at Kien Shiu 4,000 persons were killed.

The House of Commons refused to order

Parnell's bill for the relief of Irish tenants and reading last week, by a vote of suffering from very destructive The Dniper and Dnister have over heir banks in Russia, villages are iso-

an exposion of gas occurred which tel on fire and caused the loss of es. Whole families were suffocated, e killed or badly injured in the wed the alarm.

of a lifetime! See advertisement for sale by B. J. Culbertson, Char-

SEST AND FINEST STOCK and Ornamental, Grape Vines, ants, Shrubs, Roses, etc, etc, at and Retail. Catalogues Free. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MONROE, MICH

MILLS GRAPE MT. HOPE Rochester.N.Y

TOUSEY & SEELEY. of the Oakland County Agricul-DAY, APRIL 25th, 1888. of partnership and the sale of farm gives to the breed-rs and mg-n one of the best opportuni-l in the State to procure strictly

gricultural College SALE!

TOUSEY & SEELEY,

PONTIAC, MICH.

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

RTHORN AND HEREFORD CATTLE the Mich gan A ricultural Coll g Her s ednesday, April 18th, AT THE COLLEGE, NEAR LANSING. AT THE COLLEGE, NEAR LANSING.

ferrings embr ce only a imals of real
ombined with good breeding, Victoris,
at Peri Duches, Rose of Sharon, Mys e
shank), Kirklevi gton, Young Mary,
s an i Harriets, are the shorthorn families
nted. T. e Herefords are from some of i Harriets, are the shorthorn families d T e Herefords are from some of and best known English he ds.

> SAMUEL JOHNSON. PROP. OF AGRICULTURE

ICTION SALE

sold the Rock Falls Stock and Dairy, we shall offer for sale at Auction on ednesdav, April 11, 1888, ntire herd, consisting of 30 registered THORNS, headed by Lord Barrington sell at the same time and place 60 Cows and Heifers, 40 Steers and as and Colts, four Mares. Sale to Commence at 10 a.m.

from any point on the P.H. & N. & H. R. R, to sand Beach and and one-third fare, good for the 12th. A train will leave Port d Beach on the morning of the J. & G. W. JENKS & CO. nd Beach, Mich., March 6, 1888. mr17:4t

UCTION SALE

- or e-Bred Shorthorn Cattle. I will sell at public auction on

dnesday, April 4, '88, our miles from Wixom, the junc-'. & P. M. and Grand Trunk Air and six miles from South Lyon, I the D., L. & N. and T., A. A. & e Railways, twenty-five head of le of the

ck Rose of Sharon. Pomona, Victoria, Stapleton Lass. Miss Severs.

milles-eighteen cows and heifers ulls of different ages. by Will ams & Hamilton, Kentucky; Maria cow, bred by Hon. T. C. Jones, I two Plumwood Lasses of the Dun by will be included in catalogue. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich

mr10:4t CATTLE,

LOVEWELL, Auctioneer.

Farm Implements, Etc., Etc. shall offer at public sale my red Devon cattle, and the im , etc., on my farm near Utica, he farm has been sold and the Conveyances will meet morn-Bay City R R. The cattle will out one o'clock, and the herd in-

rize animals exhibited at the lairs the past season. Terms W. S. WALKER. Utioa, Mich.

NEW SAP SPOUTI Hang your bucket on the spout . No E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich

RSES, HORSES

MILLMAN, Woodstock, Ont., will

sell by Public Auction, FINESDAY, MARCH 28th. o'clock, no reserve on anything, mported Shire Mares, all registered. 4, 6, very heavy ones. 5 Stallions—3 ces r. sing 8, 4, 5. 1 Yorkshire Coacher, egistered. 1 Hackney Stud, 4 years, 1 handsome rais Stalla, 4 years,

h Donkeys. Full pedigrees, etc., on er of Canadian bred Mares and Work s from Detroit, G. T. R.

W. H. MILI MAN, Proprietor.



ARRIAGE

I am running as fast as I can to get a dollar's Peninsular Carriage Paint to repaint my old buggy and make it look like new. It is prepared in jet black and eight hand-some shades; it dries quickly, with a hard, beautiful finish and needs no rubbing or varnishing.

Another dollar will buy Peninsular Floor Paint, which dries hard over night and will not wash off. Peninsular Domestic Paints for family use are convenient and economical, prepared in twenty fashionable colors.

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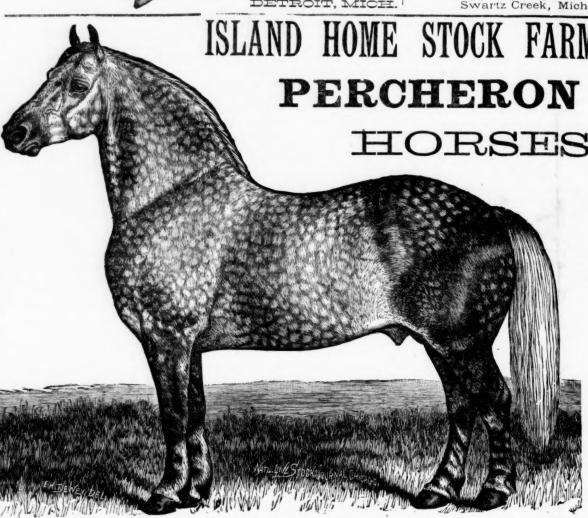
PENINSULAR WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS Farrand, Williams & Co, Gen'l Agents, DETROIT, MICH.

HerefordAuction

W. W. GRAPO of Flint, Mich.,

Wednesday April 4th. About 40 head of choice young Herefords, in-luding some imported show cows by Horatius yold Horace Nearly all females of the best rains of blood, viz: Lord Wilton, Old Horace, he Grove 3d, and others of equal note. Sale JOHN W. FOSTER.

Manager Orapo Farm, Swartz Creek, Mich.



Robie 7916 (11887); Imported by Savage & Farnum in August, 1887.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, CAMPAU BUILDING,

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Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich.



At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand helfers by Hesiod (6451), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd.

For the Next 60 days we will offer

Fine Young Bulls at Farmers' Prices. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED!

Pure Bates Cattle by Auction!

APRIL 26th, 1888, at the Indianapolis Stock Yards, J. V. Grigsby will sell 20 females, 1 three and 1 five year (1d Bulls, Pure Bates Craygs of the Grigsby sort. To see purity of pedigree send for catalogues, and be convinced that no one has a family of c-tile superior for individual excellence. Come to the sale. He will also sell 3 Marys, 4 Roan Duchess, 4 Cypress, 1 Cannondale, 1 Arabella, all of the highest Bates sort. W. H. Brown will sell at same time 4 Grigsby Craggs, as above, and 10 highly Bates' topped Marys, superior cattle individually. For catalogues write

J. V. GRIGSBY, Lebanon, Tenn. Attention is called to the Marion and Bartholomew County (Ind.) sales on 24 and 25.

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD. 300 Cleveland Bays and English Shires. 300 All young and vigorous stock, nearly all imported as yearlings and grown upon our farms here erefore thoroughly acclimated. Stallions and mares of all ages and of the Cho cest Breeding

Also our Celebrated herd of 150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE at very much reduced prices rather than incur the expense and risk of an auction.

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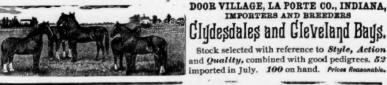
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511 PURE-BREDS Now Actually on Hand. Experience and Facilities Combined for Furnishing Best Stock of Both Breeds at Reasonable Prices.

Separate Catalogues for each breed, with history of same. Say which is wanted. Address M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE Co., ILLINOIS.

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COMBINED Will E. Boyden. DELHI MILLS, - - MICH.,

BREEDING

Cruickshank, Rose of Sharon,

Flat Creek Young Mary Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at ressorable prices. Every animal guaranteed a represented. The prospects for Shorthorns an better to-day than at any time in the past five years. vears.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale, Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

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Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohle Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

SEED CORN.

I have a quantity of the Golden Beauty, a rich I have a quantity of the Golden Brauty, a rich yellow dent. It ripens in 90 days from pianting. It has a very small cob and a very long grain. It can be planted at 0.3½ feet apart. I have planted it as late as June 20 and got 100 bushels of all sound corn per acre. The stalks are green when the busks and corn are ripe. It is always sound and filled out at the end no matter how small the ear; if a nubbln, just the same. It is a grand variety for threshing with a machine because it is always sound. Price, \$1.50 per bushel; new sacks 20c. each. Send orders soon so it can be sent by freight. NO SHEEP in Michigan Register, and OLAND-CHINA Hogs in Ohio Register for sale

D. C. HODGE,

SEED CORN

HATHAWAY'S IMPROYED YELLOW DENT Fire-cured. Approved by Michigan State Ag-ricultural College. Grown by the originator for over thirty years. Send stamp for history, tes-timonials and price. Address

B. HATHAWAY, Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE. A good chance to buy a first-rate farm of 247 acres, mostly improved, one and a ha from market. For particulars write to C. D. CASTLE,

Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Mich. FOR SALE.

A desirable farm of 180 acres located in one of A desirable larm of the state of the finess and richest agricultural sections of Michigan, 3% miles from the City of Charlotte, will be sold very cheap. Terms easy. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to purchase a farm. For particulars write or call upon 18-4 B. J. CULBERTSON. Charlotte. Mich.

WE BUY Potatoes, Apples, Hay, Beans, Eggs, Produce Dried Fruits and sell on commission. Write us fully for prices. HATHEWAY & CO. 22 Central Wharf, Boston, GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS

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Will sell in pairs, single or trics. Write for what you want. Young Berkseires, either sex, or sows in fairow. Bred from the stock of Geo. W. Pinney, New ark, Ohio, and Snell & Son of Ontario. Address -- WM. GRAHAM, ... 3 f Roche of Oakland Co., Mich.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Shronshire Sneep. Stock for sale All took recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agri. u tu al College, for prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred horthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw o.. Mich. au22-26

& J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn a cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. ock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co A breder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. my15-cm\* A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton, Genesee county.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Ailegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicites.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn C. cattle. Families represented Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Van-quish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the berd: Lord Kirklevington of Erle 44182. Grand Duke of Air-drie 62933 and Barrington 78886. j16-1y

G.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

C. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil Illamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. S. BURNETT & SON, breegers of Short thorn cattle. All stock registered. Residence four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia wassee Co. Stock for sale.

A. HRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Bancroft. Shiawassec Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene I see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Sattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly\* HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

ENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

JOHN C. SHAPP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.

Breeder of Skortborn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

B. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich.

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Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose.
Correspondence promptly answered CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Polan China swine Ab stock recorded. Stock for sal

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire and Poland-China swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on

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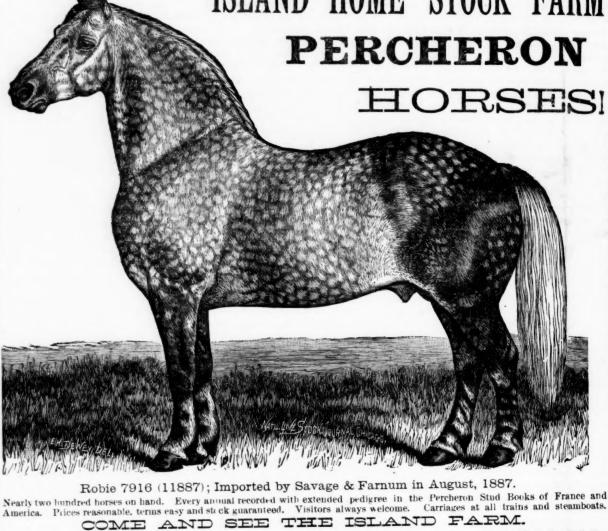
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catarrhal difficulties.

BAD PRAYERS

I do not like to hear him pray On bended knee about an hour, For grace to spend aright the day, Who k nows his neighbor has no flour.

I'd rather see him go to mill And buy the luckless brother bread, And see his children eat their fill And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray, "Let ble ssings on the widow be," Who never seeks her home, to say, "If want o'ertake you, come to me."

l hate the prayer so loud and long That's offered for the orphan's weal, By him who sees him crushed by wrong, And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray With jeweled ear and silken dress, Whose washerwoman toils all day, And then is asked to work for less

Such pious shave s I despise : With folded hands and face demure They lift to heaven their "angel eyes," And steal the earnings of the poor-

I do not like such soulless prayers; If wrong, I hope to be forgiven, No angel wing them upward bears; They're lost a million miles from heaven. -Hartford Times

CHRISTENING.

To-day I saw a little calm eyed child-Where soft lights rippled and the shadow tarried Within the church's shelter arched and aisled-

Peacefully wondering, to the altar carried; White-robed and sweet, in semblauce of a flower

White as the daisies that adorned the chancel Borne like a gift-the young wife's natural dower-Offered to God as her most precious hansel.

Then ceased the music, and the little one Was silent; and the multitude assembled

Hearkened; and when of Father and of Son He spoke, the pastor's deep voice broke and ut she, the child, knew not the solemn words

And suddenly yielded to a troubled wailing s helpless as he cry of frightened birds, Who se untried wings for flight are unavailing

How like in this. I thought, to older folk! The blessing falls: we call it tribulation And fancy that we wear a sorrow's yoke Byen at the moment of our consecration -barper's Magazine

Miscellaneous.

ALLIE KEPT LENT.

It was a cold, dark, cheerless day, and the city streets, which, a few weeks before, were thronged with a happy crowd of Christ. mas bayers, were almost deserted. A fine, sleety snow was falling, and the wind was rising in a very unpleasant way, blowing eyes and ears, not at all abashed by the ambrellas that were held to ward them off. to welcome her little daughter. It's a poor scowflake that allows itself to be discouraged by an umbrella when there untied the ragged hood. She must have lars that Alli had brought to her mother the "whirlpool" is simply a run of the tide is any wind at all; for, if it fails to get un- found the frozen tears; for a shade of up- night before she was taken sick, had been through a laping channel, is rarely dangerder or around that particular umbrella, it prehension crossed her pale face, and she spent long ago. Neighbors in the Row had ous, and then chiefly on account of the can drift to one side, or even fall to the asked, hurriedly: "Did you find Mrs. Greene brought her what they could spare of their rocks on which it may draw vessels. ground, and rise again in a minute, fresh at home?" and vigorous for another attack.

"Why, is that you, Katie? I nearly ran you down."

pulled to pieces," is the reply, as two time." to wear them to-night?"

well with my pink plush. I hear that was only three dollars." Mamie Tracy gives a party next week. I suppose we'll be invited."

glad. But then to think Lent's got to come

in, and spoil all our fun!" see why we have to keep Lent, when we'd | you mean?"

so much rather be having a good time." flowers of some sort, if I can find them.

Come in with me."

do before to-night."

into the store while Mattie paused before the window to see if among the roses there the whole history of the afternoon. displayed were any more beautiful than the but it was evident that her thoughts were upon her fair neighbor, whose warm, fur- very well, indeed. trimmed costume brushed against the faded which she had rolled her arms in the vain | Lent have to come to people, mother?" hope of warming them. She looked puzzied and distressed, and seemed to be tryturned to go, and this brought matters to a and the emphasis he laid upon her observcrisis. One little blue hand came out of ance of the fast. He had dwelt much upon

-I-I want to ask you"-

Mattie turned, and looked into the bearound her than Mattie's had in all their pier, after they had their tea. sixteen years. Mattie's heart throbbed with pity as, with one glance, she took in Lent by living in these cold rooms, and the poverty of the child before her. She wearing such old clothes?" said Mrs. Marwas used to poor persons; her mother and tin, as, later in the evening, she took Allie herself both taught in a mission sewing- on her lap, after she was ready for bed. school, and Mattie had accompanied her She was well wrapped up in an old shawl mother upon many visits to their little pu- of her mother's that kept off all the little

"What is it?" asked Mattie, kindly. "What do you want?"

know if there are two-two of them. "Two of what?"

"Two of them; two Lents. What is mother. Lent?"

"Lent!" exclaimed Mattie, in astonishfast of the church. There is only one."

tones, and, rolling her arms in her shawl,

you ask me about Lent?"

in Ferris' row," was the reply, in a hesitating voice. "My name's Allie Martin." She paused, and seemed reluctant to answer the last part of Mattie's question. Mattie repeated it kindly.

"I heard the other girl say Lent spoils al your good times. Mr. Mason talks of Lent; but he never said it spoilt anything. Are you sure there is only one?"

"Why, I don't know what you mean!" said Mattie, surprised at the tears that stood in the little girl's eyes. "Who's Mr. Ma-

"Mr. Mason, he's a minister. He comes to see mother."

Mattie felt the blood rush to her cheeks as she recalled the words the child had overheard; and she felt condemned and embarrassed before the girl whose faith in some one or something she had evidently and painfully shaken. To cover her confusion she asked Allie's name a second time, and scribbled it on one of her bundles. "Would you like my mother to come and see you, Allie?" she asked. "She can tell

you all about Lent." "Yes ma'am, thank you," and the child was hidden from view by a gay matinee crowd that poured forth from an adjoining

"What is Lent?" rang in Mattie's ears all the way home. She was mortified that she had not been able to give the child a better answer. As she thought about it, she was surprised to find how little attention she had ever given to the meaning of those forty days that ended with Easter Sunday. She knew what that commemo rated, of course; but of that interval when her friends refrained from worldly gayeties, and society was "so awfully dull," as she had often expressed it, she had a very vague knowledge. "I'll read it up in my Bible to-night," she said to herself as she entered her mother's house. She did not, however; for she got home from the party too late, and by that time she had forgotten Allie's existence. Perhaps it is just as well; for I tear she would have spent much valuable time in the search, and have been no wiser in the end than when she began.

Allie Martin hurried as fast as her benumb ed little feet could carry her; but Chester Street was a long distance from the window where she had met Mattie, and before she reached the parrow alley and ascended the flight of rickety outside stairs that led to Mrs. Martin's poor rooms, the tears that had fallen down her cheeks had become little balls of ice in the old hood under her chin. Mrs. Martin rose hastily from the one small window, where she had been straining her eyes to finish some sewing by the fading daylight, and put two sticks of wood in the broken stove, that was quite marvelous to look at when there was a it looked like an illuminated man of some long weeks of sickness care and anxiety: the sharp particles of snow in every one's tea-kettle forward upon the principal contiland the grass was beginning to take on a nent on the map, and turned, with a smile,

she said she would have a good deal of frequent visitor, and three times had left day-time from the bottom of a well, but work this spring; and as you did this so her five dollars, "sent her by a friend," he this has been proven to be an error by tests "My! Doesn't it blow? I'm almost nicely, you should have it all, if you had said; but Allie needed medicine and nour- from a shaft nearly half a mile deep. Mr.

young girls meet at the entrance of a florist. "Thank God!" said Mrs. Martin, grate" she had but a few cents left in her purse, E-kimos do not, as text-books on physiology "Oh! Mattie, what lovely roses?" the fully, kissing Allie's cheek. "But why and there was only wood enough to last one affirm, doze through their long winter night, last speaker continued. "Are you going these tears? With this money I shall be more day. A quick glance around the lit- keeping up their bodily heat by enormous able to buy you a warm dress and a cloak | the pantry showed nothing but a cup of meals of raw blubber and lamp-oil, but that "Yes. Aren't they fine? They'll go so of some kind. I saw one yesterday that milk for Allie's supper and a little, a very their winter life is active, their food mostly

"Oh! mother," sobbed Allie, putting her think it was allowable for Mrs. Martin to cessive. A still-widely-accepted belief is arms around her mother's waist, and press- feel a little sad. As she helped Allie up that the hair-snake is a won lerful transfor-"Of course," said she who answered to ing her face against her bosom. "I never into the old rocking-chair and tucked her mation of a horse's hair when kept in water, the name of Katie. "And I'm awfully want to see Mr. Mason. He's a cruel, carefully in the old shawl, Allie felt her though the odd creatures (known to science wicked man."

"Why, why, Allie!" exclaimed Mrs. "Yes," said Mattie, lightly. "I don't Martin, very much surprised. "What do around her mother's neck. "I know why of insects. A very old idea, without foun-

"Well, we'll have a good time to-night times," said Allie. "It's all because of and can say alore, and you can go to Mrs. anyway. I'm going to buy some yellow Lent. I wise he had never told us about Green's, and get some of that sewing.

"No. I must hurry home. I've lots to little daughter must be out of her head; but, taking her on her lap, she placed the noon, if you will promise not to walk the deception practiced by the Arabs in for he has buildings throughout the busy While the preacher talks of the wedding the finest. The price of plants range "Good-by, then." And Katie tripped little cold feet on the hearth of the rickety around too much. Perhaps she will ad- placing fresh seeds with the belongings of stove, and, by skillful questions, soon had vance me a little money, she is so kind, the mummies. Though not known to be

"They had such beautiful dresses, and per." ones she had purchased. She did not no- she had a muff and flowers. Oh! mother! tice a little thin wisp of a girl standing pink roses! like we used to have over the close against the glass, with her eyes up m porch at home! Don't you remember,

"Yes, dear." Mrs. Martin remembered

" And they were going to a party to-night,

At first Mrs. Martin could not account for Allie's familiarity with the word the checked shawl, and was laid lightly on the blessedness to be derived from it, and now she remembered that Allie had been "May I speak to you? I want to know present, and, as it appeared, had been an attentive listener.

By the time Allie was thoroughly warmed seeching eyes that were as blue as her own, through, Mrs. Martin had hushed her grief but that had seen more privation and by the promise to tell her something about trouble in her own life and in that of those Lent that would make her feel much hap-

"So my little girl thinks we are keeping chilly airs that lived in the corners of the room, and sat all day on the window sill, and, in fact, hovered pretty well all around "I heard you talking, and I want to-to the room except directly over the little cracked stove, and she was happy in the prospect of a quiet rock and talk with her

Mrs. Martin, told, in a simple way, how Lent had prevailed for many years in the ment. "Why, Lent is-is-why, Lent is a Roman and Episcopal churches, and how society's fashionable observance of the fast "Oh." said the child in disappointed differed from the self-denying spirit that leads so many good persons to give up some pet indulgence and abstain from all gayety

she understood enough to know that the "I live in the alley back of Chester Street, pinching poverty of the last few years of their lives had not been brought about by Mr. Mason or his teachings, and the kindhearted man was restored to his place in her affections.

Mrs. Martin held Allie in her arms a long while after the little girl fell asleep, and her thoughts went back, as they did many times each day of her life, to the home where Allie was born. She saw the little porch, with its festoons of climbing roses, from which the wind scattered a shower of pink snow upon the little lawn with its carpet of white clover, the play-ground of little Allie, and the child herself reaching to pluck the red, white and pink hollyhocks down by the gate, just as she looked that morning. Allie's father had been away some months on a long journey, and was then expected home, and Allie could hardly be kept away from the gate, where she was 'waiting for papa," long enough to eat her meals. She seemed to see the gate open and the kind neighbor come up the walk, and, after a few words of preparation, give her the paper where the name of John Martin appeared on the list of those killed by a terrible railway accident. Then followed the sad weeks when the pretty home and all that it contained was sold for debt, and Allie's mother found herself with only a few hundred dollars in the world, and no one to turn to for help, except an aunt of her husband, who lived in a distant eastern city. To her great joy, this aunt wrote for her to bring Allie and come to her, and she would put her in a way to support herself. It was a long journey, and, when the travelers reached the home that had been opened to them, it was to find the kind old aunt on her death bed, speechless and unconscious. Of the years that followed, Mrs. Martin did not think much that night; they were very much alike, and very, very hard: but she had her little daughter to work for. and, as she laid her on the hard bed, she pure and good as she was then. It was very cold that night in the two little rooms that Allie and her mother called "home." The old cracked stove was dark and cold. and the little, chilly airs had everything their own way, and, finding themselves masters of the situation, immediately let in any number of other little airs that were much colder than they; and they danced and played all about the room at such a rate that they woke up Mrs. Martin.

"How cold it i," she thought. "I hope

Allie does not feel it as I do." No. indeed. Altie was very warm; too warm, poor Mrs. Martin soon found. She was tossing and moaning with a fire in her veins that set all the cold airs in the whole city at defiance. Early in the morning Mrs. Martin sent for a physician, who pro nounced the disease the dreaded fever that good-sized fire burning in it. It was so had raged with such fatality among the covered with large queer-shaped cracks that poor in "Ferris' Row." Then followed strange country. Mrs. Martin moved the and it was not until the snow was gone faint green hue under the cold spring rains "Cold, my little giri?" she said, as she day in the old rocking chair. The few dol-"Yes, mother. Here is the money; and a load of wood. Mr. Mason had been a statement that stars may be seen in the mother's tears on her face.

"I found to-day why we have such hard that old purse. Now, I'm better to-day, mournful tears; while stories of toads im-

Can't you, mother dear?" and I can bring you an orange for your sup- incorrect, the inference that the moon in-

Allie smiled, and, after a pause, said, slowly: "Don't you remember, mother, surd than a thousand vagaries that gain what I told you long ago about the girl with the pink roses who talked about Lent? It tiles from the clouds, the ejection of live does seem to me as if we had been keeping snakes and other creatures from the human Lent her way. All our good times have stomach, the localization of water by a been spoilt. But I was just thinking that calico skirt and the small checked shawl, in and it's all got to be spoilt. Oh! why does to morrow's Easter Sunday, and that's the end of Lent; and now I'm better, and you'll come home to-night with some money, and perhaps to-morrow morning we'll begin to ing to muster sufficient courage to address | "Lent;" but she soon recalled the last have better times, and good things to eat the pleasant-faced girl by her side. Mattie visit from Mr. Mason, a zealous churchman, again, and be happy, as we used to be. I kind of feel so, mother."

> At the close of this long speech Mrs. Martin kissed her "little comtorter," as the fee that is expected: she called the child, and hurried to Mrs. Greene's, only to find that sickness and handsomest and most intellectual of the Mrs. Greene, with her remaining children, had left town. Mrs. Martin was dishearte 'Oh, God! show me what to do! O, God! over and over again, as she climbed the door. "Can Allie have lighted the canbeen trying to walk much. She is not

scene before her. light enough for Mrs. Martin to see her little daughter standing by the table, looking "Don't go!" said Mattle. "Where do you live? What is your name, and why do did not comprehend all her mother said, with happiness, and a merry laugh fell his sk looking grave and polite.. Quiet-

bundles, and by his side was a basket that was as full as could be of more queer shaped packages.

"Here's mother!" cried Allie. "Oh! mother, you came too soon! We were going to have supper ready for you."

Mrs. Martin did not speak; but she closed the door, and took two steps forward right into the arms of the tall man, who turned to meet her, while all the bundles fell to the floor.

" John! John!" "Yes, Hattie, my wife." And then there was a little crying party of three all packed into the big rocking-chair, and they did not seem to be in any great hurry for their tea, after all. How much there was to tell! It was another "John Martin" that was killed on the train; but Allie's father had been very ill at the time; and when he was able to travel, he reached his home only to find his wife and child gone. He traced them to the city where his aunt had lived; but there all clew ended, and the past three years had been spent in fruitless search. That night he had been directed to Ferris' Row by Mr. Mason, and had soon convinced Allie that he was her "own papa." She had told him their history, and ended with the information that there was only just enough pork for their supper, and he must go out and buy a loaf of bread before mother got back. He was gone some time, and had just returned when Mrs. Martin reached home.

" Now, mother, didn't I tell you I be lieved our Lent was over? And to think to-morrow is Easter!" cried Altie, suddenly

from somewhere in the big rocking-chair. I'm sure you can imagin the rest; how after awhile, Mrs. Martin was able to stop laughing and crying, and made such a fire in the old stove as it had not seen for norths: how Allie undid the packages, and creamed with delight at the treasures that were brought to view, and, how a little later, the table was spread with a supper, the like of which Allie and her mother had not tasted in years; and then the happy evening that was spent by those three in that dingy little room, and the plans that were made for the future, and that we will trust were all carried out. I do not know that they were; but I do know that, the next summer, when the pink rose was budding over a certain little porch in a pretty western town, a little girl stood on a chair in front of it, diligently counting the buds, to find, if she could, just how many pink roses there would be in a few weeks: and, although she is dressed in pretty clothes and has rosy cheeks, she looks so much like Allie Martin, of Ferris' Row, that I really believe it is she. - The Independent.

Common Myths. Ignorant folk, wonder-mongers, and ever cientific observers, have disseminated nany erroneous and exaggerated notion which are not readily eradicated. We ar still told, for instance, of the Norwegian maelstrom, a frightful whirling chasm in the that Allie was able to sit for part of the sea capable of sucking down the largest ships; though, in reality, this fearful scanty living, and the kind doctor had sent | John Huschel gave his endorsement to the Ishing food, and one day Mrs. Martin found John Murdoch has recently shown that the little, salt pork, no bread, and no flour. I cooked, and their consum tion of oil not exas Gordius aquaticus) really grow from "Mother," she said, putting her arms eggs, and in early stages inhabit the bodies you cry. It's because there's no money in dation in fact, is that crocodiles shedprisoned in solid rock are numerous and supported by much evidence, but have probably resulted from imperfect observation. "That's a bright thought, Allie," s id Accounts of the germination of grain from Mrs. Martin, smiling. "I'll go this after- the mummy-pits of Egypt have arisen from

forked stick, the extinguishment of fire by

sunshine.

fluences the weather is a very natural one

to untrained observers, and is far less ab-

credence, such as the dropping of live rep-

Gilsey, the humorous correspondent of the Utica Observer, relates the following certain famous physicians in New York intimate to their unhappy patients the size of

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa is one of the

death had visited the elegant home, and physicians practicing in New York city. He almost invariably wears a look of great gravity and solemnity. His style of receivened by this blow. She was but little ing the visitor is fully as impressive as that known in the great city, and there were so of Dr. Hammond, and he looks much like a many as poor as she seeking work that her | wizard as he sits in his chair, but his magic chances seemed very small. As she walked appears to be rather that of a modern mindhome through the wet streets her heart was reader than that of an Oriental priest. The very heavy, and every breath was a prayer. visitor waits in an ante-room on the parlor this quarter of the globe falls below even be hauled up as a witness every time the ber have been overturned while in floor where he can amuse himself with Give me food for my child!" she repeated books and periodicals, as do some twenty or thirty others. It is seldom that he will stairs to her rooms. She was surprised to be fortunate enough to see the Doctor in see a bright light shining from under the less than an hour after his arrival. When it comes his turn a polite attendent, who redle?" she thought. "I hope she hasn't fleets in a lesser degree the wizard-like qualities of his master, approaches and restrong enough." She opened the door, and quests the patient to give his name and the stood gazing with astonishment on the nature of his errand. Upon being informed, the servitor walks silently to a tube in The candle was burning brightly on the the rear of the room through which he sneaks window sill, and the cracks in the stove to his master in his study above. The holwere doing their best to help light the small low tones reverberating through the speakroom. Between them both it was fully ing-tube prepare the patient for the mysterious ceremonies that are to follow. Being told that the Doctor is ready to see him, the up at a tail man, who stood with his back patient is conducted up stairs to the Doc-

from her lips just as Mrs. Martin opened ly, solemnly, he motions the patient to a seat. lons, and then that functionary cannot "Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False desk which stands between him and the tion. It is a United States gold certificate, and the figures 5 and 0 seem to dance around in a bewildering fantastic dream as you stare at them. Fifty dollars for a consultation fee!

> sician, is considered one of the gruffest in the profession. Many of his patients ascribe this to his stern attention to duty, and like him none the less; but to a timid patient a visit to him is full of terror. He wastes no words in idle compliments or sympathetic questions, but comes at once to the point, and as soon as the medical part of the interview is finished, shows unmistakably his desire that the patient shall get out. The atmosphere of his study bristles with business. But he, too, has a way to indicate the size of the fee which he demands. As the last words are said, he stops pacing the room, and seats himself at his desk. With a quick, abrupt motion of his right hand, he pulls out the little drawer of his desk. It is filled to the brim with bank-notes, and resting over all, is a beautiful, glossy, brandnew ten-dollar note. I do not mean to imply by this that the Doctor does not receive larger fees, but that is always what he considers the necessary amount where his lieve that he is not over blessed with an abundance of this world's goods.

> > A Novel Way to Get Rich.

Gilsey, who views life through metropoltan spectacles and tells what he sees to the Utica Observer, says:

Several excessively rich men in New York are getting richer by going tremendously into debt. Next to Grace Church, on Broadway, a handsome building of pressed yellow brick is nearly done. It is owned by Orlando B. Potter. Its cost, with the ground, will be something like a million and a half. I was watching the workmen as they were hoisting a tile into place, when a prominent real estate man approached me-"Do you know that that building is mort-

gaged for about half its value?" he asked I replied that I had not any information

ipon the subject. "Well, it is," he said, "and what is property is in the same condition. He an Esquimau. owns a large amount of real estate in this city. In fact, if all the property that stands in his name was entirely free and men and women travel in low cut shoes, unemeumbered his wealth would be col- and with blue pinched noses. It is all sumossal. Nevertheless, his head is very level, and you may be sure he would not be put ting up new buildings and then putting nortgages on them unless it paid to do it."

"Do you mean that the mortgages pay nim?" I enquired, astonished. "That is just exactly what I mean," re plied the real estate man, smiling. hought that my assertion would surprise you, but, to tell the truth, there is nothing emarkable about it at all. Business men n this city do it right along. Their plan is very simple and requires only one thing. That is good credit. Take the Potter Building at Park Row and Beekman Street 000,000 and the structure cost as much up an office building in one of the best locaahead without any difficulty and have paid can, crosswise in a car not any higher than the entire cost, but he saw a scheme worth a circus cage, and in the morning congratutwo like that. He borrowed what money he could on first mortgages. In that instance it was \$500,000. He borrowed it at a small interest because he was financially solid himself, and because the security, being a fire-proof building, was the very best. Now all he has to do is to pay that small interest. His income from the buildings is very large, something like ten per cent. net, and so he is not only making a said: handsome return on the money he has personally invested but also on the money he has loaned. In fact the less of his own money he has invested in the building the is begetting a host of people who are more money he will make, for he can keep on starting buildings with his own capital running. By having his own money free ing advertisement of his business. If he he can at the same time be secure at all dared to do it he would leave the tag on his times if anything unforeseen should occur. | coat which he wears to church with the cut-Mr. Potter is engaged in this business prob- down price on it. In church he is in a half- ever paid for any specimens of live ably to a greater extent than any other man, parts of New York, but there are many garment he wonders if it is all wool, and if order of their scarcity, Some spec others who imitate him. It requires he could not discount the price. The 'bread that readily brought 100 guineas tell shrewdness and a keen insight into the of life' suggests to his mind a provision ago can now be bought for a few shill value of a location. The same thing applies store. While the preacher talks of the New of course, to private residences, and many Jerusalem he meditates on speculations in will command a fabulous sum. Every builders who are now prominent have made corner lots and heavenly hills, and wonders their money on the plan that Potter is now if the pine is all cut off. When the streams pursuing. Judge Pitshke, of the City Court, of life are spoken of, which make glad the for instance, owns half a dozen blocks of city of God, he dreams of saw-mills and private houses on this same plan, and is dock-room. He could look right into the London importers, who have grown for rapidly rolling up wealth. It is only in a face of an old-fashioned orthodox hell and the business of obtaining rare special city like New York that such schemes are plan to use it for a brick-kiln."

His remarks have the corroboration of several other experts in real estate matters.

Italian Railways.

railroad traveling. A trip there can be made with comfort. In Europe it becomes a penance: A vast field of operations is open to the professional corporation wreckers of America if they would only transfer their genius to this quarter of the globe. The of the buggy, as I want to bring in some a dozen years. traveling public on this side of the Atlantic, young cedar trees to plant out at the cemeat least, would be glad of their appearance. because in their manipulations some comforts, at least, would be instituted. As bad as it is in England, steam journeying in

that standard. In the winter season a fellow, if not careful, will have his toes iced in his boots or contract pneumonia. There are no stoves only means of heat is supplied at the principal stations by sheet iron flasks, shaped like big army canteens, filled with hot water, that are shoved into each compartment. Before thirty minutes elapse their surfaces are chilled: for let it be remembered, all the his mother-in-law out in the country for her pine Islands got together 20,000 species sentimentalities concerning the balmy air simple. Snow covers the ground, and the cold is biting, especially so if you sit in it

Along the route an opporunity to protest is never offered, because there is not a conductor with the train except on rare occas- Texas Siftings.

the door. The tall man's arms were full of Here the patient sits at one corner of the reach you while the wheels are whirling along, since the carriages have no continumedicine man. A bank note rivets atten- ous platform communication, the doors being on the side. It is exactly like riding in hacks fastened to gondolas, with only this exception: that there are six seats in each compartment, three on each side. The engineer is the monarch of the train, only be-Dr. Alfred B. Loomis, another expert phytween station and station, however, which distance he covers as best he can. As soon as he steams up to a depot a government officer blows a brass horn, whereupon he is compelled to choke off the motive power at once, for the government runs the railroads. An ugly fist it makes of it. The profits are enormous, nevertheless, inasmuch as the expenses of employes are compara-

tively small. At the station carriage doors are jerked open and tickets inspected that will not be collected before the traveler alights at his destination. To be able to take a meal at a station, no matter the length of time a train is scheduled to remain, is a novelty. When it is time for the dispatcher to toot his horn or ring a beil- a la milkman-the engineer has to send the engine on its way mmediately. A station master must have one section cleared off before he can order another on its way. To propose to him to have as many trains to run as is customary in the larger depots of the United States scrutiny of the patient inclines him to be- would be simply to threaten him with spasms. There are three sorts of conveyances, first,

econd and third class-all of a poor class. To ride in a superior carriage means to sit on a lumbering cushion, with a tidy at your back and your luggage in a rack over your head. If you are alone you can stretch to an adjoining seat; your legs as a conse quence being somewhat higher than your nead, because of a padded arm rest between every pair of seats. Intermediate transportation consists of similar accommodations, in carriages padded in an inferior manner, while the third class means rough ing it on bare boards. Your vis-a-vis may not be agreeable, but you have to succumb to the exigencies of the trip. Your fellow travelers often amuse themselves by commenting on your make up, as you know by heir whispered conversation and stealthy, smiling glances. Because, as an American, 1 used to better treatment, you fail to bring a horse blanket with you, in which to wrap more striking is that the most of Potter's your knees and feet, you are looked upon as

A pair of rubber shoes are a source of curiosity, not infrequently of laughter. Other med under the head of custom. The American traveler is amused in his turn by a fellow running along the roofs of the carriages. a red hot poker in his hand, lighting any way he could the wicks of gasoline lamps that illuminate the padlocked cells. Nor is the enjoyment diminished at the discovery that the boasted lightning express trains stop at every station, big and little. The duties of the conductor of the sleeping cars, a berth in which has to be secured oftentimes three days in advance, i even then a chance comes to get in one, are to make the beds of the passengers and blacken your shoes. The English system as an example. The ground there cost \$1 .- goes beyond this. In a corner of the coach is a heated stove, with a kettle of water on when requested. The Italian official cartions down town. . He could have gone ries your sachel. You sleep, that is if you late yourself that the car springs did not punch into your ribs. - Baltimore Son.

A Detroit Minister's Opinion of Ameri-

On Sunday last, at the Simpson M. E. charch, the Rev. M. C. Hawks preached a sermen on the "Trials and Temptations of Business Men." Among other things he

"America is a vast gambling hell from the shores of Maine to the quays of San Francisco. This feverish haste to be rich,

measuring eternity with a yard-stick. "A man with such thoughts may attend church, but even then he is a living, walk-

A Suspicious Livery Stable Man. There is a livery stable keeper in Hous-

ton, Texas, who is very careful to whom he hires his turnouts. One Sunday afternoon The United States surpasses the world in a young married man called at the livery stable and wanted a horse and buggy. "Who is going along with you?" asked the ing the country prosperous. A poor livery stable man. "I am going to take my wife's mother out for her health, and you procured from a swamp or the branch can put a hatchet and spade in the bottom | tree than he received for hard labor tery." "My buggies are all engaged, and dangers and great losses of property. S if they were not you would have to pay \$200 al collectors in the jungles of India have buggy hire for one afternoon." "Why, devoured by tigers, bitten by venomous how's that?" "Besides, I don't want to pents or drowned in bogs. Quite #1 court meets." "Witness! Wnat about?" and it is presumed that several have "And then you'll be taking a change of roasted and eaten by the cannibals of venue because public sentiment is down on nesia. Many valuable specimens at you here, and I don't want to be attached on account of lack of facilities for by the sheriff as a witness, travel forty portation. One London dealer red miles, and be fined \$40, and then be black- received a telegram from Port guarded by three or four lawyers." "Way, informing him that 10,000 orchid roos what are you talking about?" "That's all been killed by exposure to the sun of right. I don't say you ain't justified, but I Red Sea or by being knocked about def ain't no fool. When a man wants to take a storm. A collector on one of the Ps health, with a hatchet and a spade, and which he spread out on the beach 10 8 of Italy in winter, are nonsense, pure and talks about planting things in the cemetery, but an unusually high tidal wave I know all I want to. My buggies are hired them all into the sea. Another collected for a year in advance. Just take your custom to some rival house. When I hire a mules, which were confiscated by a part buggy it is a buggy, and when I hire a soldiers, who declared they had immediate cearse it is a hearse. I don't want to do need of the animals. The soldiers any business what's not legitimata."— ed about the orchids having any

A prominent English woman

American women all have high, shrill voices and false teeth. Americans don't like the constant ting they get about this nasal twa yet it is a fact caused by our dry stin atmosphere, and the universal pres-

But why should so many of our have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the Engli is quite impossible to account for it on the theory of deranged stomach caused by imprudence in eating and of regular exercise. Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prev end in cough and consumption, w promoted by mal-nutrition induced ranged stomach-action. The condit who prevented the catarrh, cold, col consumption by abundant and reg of what is now known as Warne Cabin Cough and Consumption Reme Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fa standard remedies handed down fr ancestors, and now exclusively no under the strongest guarantees o and efficacy by the world-famed ma Warner's safe cure. These two re plentifully used as the spring and

easons advance give a positive as f freedem, both from catarrh and readful and if neglected, inevitable imption, which so generally and

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Her owa, served four years in the late v and Consumption remedy, he says, late of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not ! he lungs any more, my cough other me, and I do not have an mothering spells." Warner's Log he is "sound and well." Of course we do not like to have

men called nose talkers and false owners, but these conditions can be overcome in the manner indicated

An English book, published som ime since, gives bills of fare show diet of English laborers in certain co of England: DERRYSHIRE (single laborer, when

l).—Breakfast; Milk (hot in winter summer.) followed by cold m con. Dinner: Butcher ' meat and pudding when the meat is acon, new milk, bread and cheese DEVONSHIRE (laborer with fa

nilk, sait and pepper boiled in wa 'ea, bread and treacle. DORSET. - Breakfast: Husband

Dinner: Husband, bread and che and children, dry bread. Supper and cabbage. Wilts.-Breakfast: Bread and

water or broth. Dinner

HANTS. - Husband has all the h s taken twice a day. Supper: Hot abbage and four pudding. CAMBRIDGE. - Husband bre eld on a mess composed of brea butter, with pepper and salt.

Husband, meat, pudding and on and children, dumpling of flour a Supper: Tea, bread and butter. RUTLAND .- Coffee breed and nner: Husband, broth and wife and children, tea and bread. Tea, bread and dripping.

What "kicking" there would America on such a regimen! Here the laborer sits at table with his mast expects the choicest cuts of everything if things are not to his liking he do hesitate to mention the fact.

The Orchid Craze. The trade in orchids has reached A single root of a newly discovered va son who is trying to get a large colle

will endeavor to obtain it. Every portion of the tropics is now b searched by orchid hunters sent out by One dealer has sixteen collectors in va parts of tropical South America, Al Asia, and the islands in the Pacific and dian Oceans. Their salaries and expeamount to over \$100,000 per year. In travels and explorations they employ natives. One of our consuls in Va ela reports that the orchid trade is rewill often obtain more for an orchid

Collecting orchids is attended by Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT HUSBANDS.

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Supper: Bacon

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Johnson was right. I don't agree to all The solemn dogmas of the rough old stager, But very much approve of what may call The miner morals of the "Ursa Major."

Johnson was right. Although some men adore Visdom in women, and with wisdom cram her, There isn't one in ten but thinks far more Of his own grub than of his spouse's grammar.

know it is the greatest shame in life; But who among them. (save, perhaps, myself), Returning home, but asks his wife,

What beer-not books-she has upon the shelf. Though Greek and Latin be the lady's boast, They're little valued by her loving mate; The kind of tongue that husbands relish most. ls moderr, boiled, and served upon a plate.

or, if, as a fond ambition may command, Some home-made verse the happy matron

shows him. What mortal spouse but from her dainty hand Wou d sooner see a pudding than a poem.

ung lady-deep in love with Tom or Harry Tis hard to tell you such a tale as this; on here is the moral of it; do not marry, marrying, take your lover as he is-

very Mars-with something of the brute, Unless he proves a sent mental nobody, With passions strong and appetite to boot, A thirsty soul with n a hungry body.

rery man-not one of nature's clods-With human failings, whether saint or sinu ndowed, perhaps, with genius from the gods, But apt to take his temper from his di ner, John G. Saxe

The Sweetest Island in the World.

At its plumpest point, the pear-shaped and of Mauritius is twenty-eight miles in dth, while at the stalk, which points to e northward, it is thirty-eight miles in th. We are told that the near approach the island cannot be made without evieams inside the great coral reef that everygrounds like a "barbed under-wall" viting " The Wonderful " and arrives at the barbor of Port Louis, the principal ity of the island, the sweet odors float out-

On being pulled ashore in a small boat, distinctly recognizes the sweetness of o bags, themselves the while standing tell?-Good Cheer. knee-deep in the damp stickiness of it. Piled all about him, to the number of thousands, he sees bags, puffy like pillows, with augar in them. As he stands thus, he will ee and bear a railroad train go rushing always been considered by most people a cross the Place of Arms laden with sugar. healthy and desirable vegetable, and but for As he leaves the quay for the city, he finds their odor, which is objectionable to many, he streets filled with mule carts freighted they would be found more generally on our with sugar. Men go hurrying to and fro dining tables. with tin boxes, or long paper horns, bear-

Every other building is an office devoted advertisements of sugar.

fully to grow, and make, and buy, and sell ity of the attack, to have been a serious more sugar; if "sugar's down," there will one. be long faces and little mirth, and the ing off through the glaring sun to their places of business."

The sweetness of Mauritius can be believ- but do not abandon their free use. oner: Bread and world is made there.

we thousand five hundred pounds of sugar. onions were freely used. e quality called "gray" is shipped to

ristol and Glasgow to be refined, a cargo ten consisting of three million pounds. The white sugar goes largely to Bombay Australia, and is a very profitable arti-

s packed in smaller bags. pieces. About four hundred feet constitute ers in general, and some of those present in a cane piece; this has a road all about it, particular, and told the crowd that he had and stumps, stubble, stones and lava bould. a tame coon in the yard that had gone into ers all over it. There is no place, even winter quarters in November, said quarters were it desirable, to pack this rubbish off being ten feet of drain tile buried, all but to, and so it is gathered into rows of walls, one end, in the ground and the open end at intervals of about six feet. These walls now buried in the snow; that he would bet run the length of the field, and sometimes any or all of them \$5 that said coon would are six feet in height. On the cleared spaces | not be sufficiently impressed with the rebetween the walls, the cane pieces, eighteen sponsibility that coons and ground hogs

sprouts appear from each hole, and the en- As the hour of twelve drew near the extire piece takes on an emerald hue. When citement became intense. The clock comthe sun's rays are very hot, the tender menced to strike the hour of twelve, one, growth requires shading by leaves.

Much labor is expended before the canes

attained a height of from eight to fourteen feet. At this stage of growth the arrow wind passes in a series of graceful undu- long to arrange the conditions of the wager, lations."

When the arrow withers and falls, the canes are ripe and ready for cutting.

mule and the tail of the cart in front of him. The cane tops are tied in bundles and eattaken to the mills for fuel, which is the laugh at the farmers' expense. great need of the island, the forests having

been ruthlessly sacrificed to sugar making. The trash on the cane pieces is then gathered and burned, and the fields left to nature's care. Soon, fresh shoots from the old pectation to witness the rising, when to the terrible bucking and jolting that he had reroots spring up to grow and blossom, to be cut and carted off again.

In virgin soil, as many as fifteen crops can be gathered from the original roots, while on the old plantations not more than three can be depended on.

Whenever it becomes necessary to plant upon the six feet where the late canes grew. and thus all the land is successively used. These walls serve to retain the moisture which would otherwise evaporate, and are thus useful to the canes, whose chief enemies are hurricanes, drought, monkeys which come down from the mountains and eat and destroy ten times as much as they eat-as many as ten thousand of them having been caught on a single estate-rats that abound to such a degree that every estate keeps a staff of rat catchers, who must produce a certain number of tails each day; deer, which break through the fences and grow fat on the young sprouts, and, lastly, a borer "caterpillar" introduced to the island from Ceylon, and whose only enemy is a species of starling that has been brought to the island as the result of a reward of ten thousand dollars offered by the English government.

If this borer once gets a foot-hold in the cane fields, the only thing to be done is to

burn the pieces over. The sugar of Mauritius, owing to the prodigious boiling and baking of the soil in the past, to the climate and the sun, is the sweetest in the world, and has invariably taken the first prizes at the International European Exhibitions as well as in Eng-

What wil become of the sugar interests of Mauritius when, as Dr. Collier assures spear; on landing at the quay, which lies the Society for the Promotion of Agriculat the end of a broad street, called the Place tural Science, at Philadelphia, sugar shall of Arms, he finds himself in the midst of be made from sorghum, grown in New angs of Indians engaged in shoveling sugar | England, at one cent a pound-who can

> Medicinal Qualities of Onions. The free use of onions for the table has

For a cold on the chest there is no better specific, for most persons, than well boiled or roasted onions. They may not agree to sugar. Newspapers fairly bristle with with every one, but to persons with good digestion they will not only be found to be a If one arrives in a mail-steamer, he will most excellent remedy for a cough, and the find the custom-house wharf crowded with clogging of the bronchial tubes which is men, all eagerly discussing the news about usually the cause of the cough, but if eaten sugar, brought by the mail. If "sugar's freely at the outset of a cold, they will usuup," they wear smiling faces and go off joy- ally break up what promised, from the sever-

A writer in one of our medical journals groups will dissolve, one by one, "the poor recently recommended the giving of young fellows putting up their parasols and tramp- raw onions to children three or four times a week, and when they get too large and strong to be eaten raw, then boil and roast them,

ed in, when it is understood that something | Another writer, advocating their use, oth of all the cane sugar of the says: During unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and like contagious diseases pre-The number of sugar estates is not easily vail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring timated, for the reason that one owner of the year at least once a week. Onlous ay return a number of estates as his sugar are invigorating and prophylactic beyond ate. The smallest plantation on the is- description. Further, I challenge the medid contains one hundred and twenty-nine cal fraternity or any mother to point out a cres, the largest over five thousand. An place where children have died from diphre, under canes, produces, on an average, theria or scarlatina anginosa, etc., where

Candlemas and the Coon.

The Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer is

responsible for the following coon story: ; the difference between brown and white | Several years ago there were gathered at ng caused by the addition of water when a hotel on the outskirts of what is now syrup is in the turbines, where it rapid-Scranton city, a lot of sturdy and well-to-do ly crystallizes. The more water added, the farmers who had been to town in the foreiter the sugar, as it washes out the color- noon and sold out their wagon loads of proing matter. The sugar bags are made from duce. As they gathered around the barthe leaves of the vacoa palm, and are import- room stove, awaiting the dinner hour, on a ed largely from Madagascar, five hundred chilly second of February, the remark passed miles distant. The sugar for New Zealand around that the ground hog or coon would not see the sun at twelve o'clock that day. When a sugar estate is begun the first The landlord overhearing the talk, sneerthing to do is to divide the land into cane ingly remarked on the superstition of farmnches long, are planted at intervals of two were said to labor under to come forth and feet, manure having been put into each hole. make his calculations for an early or late The soil is then lightly scattered over the start in the spring. The bet was quickly taken by the farmers and a watch set on

In a short time twenty or thirty young the coon's domicile. two, three, all eyes were on the spot where cooney was expected to appear when are ready for cutting. The soil is frequent- "presto" as the clock told the number six ly broken up to admit air and moisture; all cooney's nose was seen pushing its way the enemies of the cane are kept close watch | through the snow, and before the sound of of; eighteen months go by and then comes the clock had died away Mr. Coon had placed himself in full sight, looking some-Before that times arrives, the stalks have | what sleepy, but sufficiently alert to recognize his master's home. After a short inspection of the premises he returned to his shoots up from a single slender stem several | borough. It was then that the farmers had feet above the plume of leaves, which ter- the laugh on the landlord, who at once ofminates each cane. This is the cane flower, fered to bet that it was only by chance that a delicate feather of silvery purple, which in Mr. Coon had come forth on that particular one night, "transforms the fields into a sea day, and that the next second of February of nodding purple, across which the trade- would confirm his theory. It did not take

which was raised to \$10. Time passed on. The second of Februmains but a pile of ugly, knotted sticks, from his old friends. Still mine host was brute. She bellowed and bucked in a frightunconvinced, argued that it was all chance ful manner while Rock applied the "quirt."

without an interval between the nose of a taken and again the second of February in contact with man, but on the contrary, en by mules, the refuse leaves stacked into assembled to either witness the proof of the soon separated Rock and his animal from carts specially made for the service and farmer' theory or join the landlord in his the rest of the herd and ran them in a circle

> It was a clear, cold day. The snow lay reputation as to the day and hour of his appearance.

It is needless to say that the inn-keep r gave in like a man and declared that he was the expense.

Social Customs of the Eskimos. Their social customs are full of interest and individuality. Their way of eating, pulling on the other until it is strained to death. tight, with a quick slash of the knife past his mouth and nose, severs a mouthful and the operation rapidly until the limit of his done up with heat." storage capacity is reached. A civilized spectator watching an Eskimo family at dinner cannot fail to be struck with the any longer, they would infallibly suffer early abbreviation.

In the matter of amusements the Eskimos are not badly off. They have a form of cup and ball, the ball being a block of ivory pierced with holes at different angles, into one of which the players strive to insert an vory peg as the block falls, the position of the hole determining the value of the stroke. Another game closely resembles dominoes, and contains pieces running as high as double thirties," but sequences are not regularly carried out, the breaks in them seeming to be without system. They have a game exactly like solitaire, with the exception that ivory pegs take the place of the I didn't have a smoke for near a week." glass palls. The special amusement of the women is a species of "cat's cradle," which has been brought to such perfection that they develop from twenty to thirty different figures in it. Indeed, they are extremely clever in performing tricks with string, winding and twisting a piece in and out among their fingers, and then disentangling

it by a single pull on one end. Such are some of the manners and cusoms of the quaint, harmless, and-despite their dirt-lovable people, whose home is among the dreary regions to the north and south of Hudson's Straits. They have many admirable traits of character. They are wonderfully patient and enduring in times of trial and suffering; honest and intelligent to an unlooked-for degree; perfectly fearless in the chase, yet so peace-loving in their disposition that quarrels are almost unknown; hospitable, docile, keenly appreciative of kindness, and ready to share their last bite with their white visitorss; willing to work when opportunity offers, and con. tent with small remuneration. So many good points have they, indeed, that the sad certainty of their gradual extermination is rendered all the sadder thereby. The most careful estimate of their numbers in the Hudson's Straits region at present is 1,500. but this, of course, is only an approximation, | everywhere to begin with." generally runs "tne-two-three-a great seems inevitable. - American Magazine.

Riding a Wild Buffalo.

In November, 1882, north of the Yellowstone River, between Dry Fork and Red Water streams, buffaloes were very plentiful and the slaughter of them was prosecuted tion where Vic Smith, Doc Yahl, "Missouri he found that of Mrs. Nye!" Jim," Jim Blake, George Brown, and many others followed the buffalo like an avenging on the range. He could easily skin 45 buffalo in one day-a well-proportioned six-He claimed that he could ride and "stick" anything that wore hair, unless it was a was quickly covered, and Sam Bicknell was question." chosen referee and stakeholder. The conditions were that he should ride a buffalo half an hour, barring accidents, such as the bufof trees that skirted the small streams. The ing the animal on which Rock was to ride. Vic acquiesced and soon all hands rode out buffalo and all hands stopped with the exception of Vic, who crawled on hands and knees within 100 yards, and, selecting a fine, through the muscles of the neck and knocking her down, a feat that is called "creasing." At the crack of the rifle Rock, on his horse, sped like the wind to the fallen cow, and quickly dismounting sprang upon the brute's back, who had already recovered consciousness, and away they went full tilt ary arrived again—so did the farmers. Again after the balance of the herd, which was

dawned. The story had by this time be- endeavored to unseat him by hooking vicome quite common and a goodly crowd had clously at his legs. The balance of the boys until time was called, when a half-breed named Baptiste shot the buffalo, and Rock two feet deep on the under-ground domicile laid down on the ground about twenty of Mr. Coon. The clock showed one min- minutes to search for his lost wind that had ute to twelve. All eyes were turned in ex- been completely pumped out of him by the surprise of all unbelievers Mr. Coon burst ceived. His legs were badly bruised from his bonds of snowand ice and sustained his the horns of the herd .- Montana Gazette.

#### . VARIETIES.

ONE of the coldest days recently, pedestrians on Clark Street stared in amazement at a big convinced. The proof had cost him \$30, man who shuffled along apparently overcome new cuttings, the stone walls are rolled over but he was well satisfied that it was worth with heat. He carried an enormous coon skin coat on his arm, his big fur cap was beads on his brow. He was looking anxiousy at the store windows, as if in search of omething that he'd got to have, and right off. for instance, is decidedly peculiar. Cutting Along about Washington Street he gave it up a long strip of gory, greasy meat from the as a bad job, and tackled a shivering Chimass before him, the Eskimo gourmand cagoan, whose head was hidden in a fur coltakes one end of it in his mouth, and then lar and who was trying to keep from freezing

"Say, stranger!" he remarked feebly wiping his forehead with the back of his hand, "kin you steer me on to somethin' swallows it without mastication, repeating coolin -sode-water or such like? I'm clean The Chicagoan was too much astonished to

reply, and stared blankly at the speaker. "What's the matter with this here durn wisdom of Providence in giving these pec- town, anyhow?" continued the big man, takple such short noses, as, were the features ing off his cap and unbuttoning his vest. "All the soda-water masheens is done up in tishoo paper, and durned if I kin find so

much as a drink o' ice water. I sh'u'd think sech hot weather ez-" Hot weather!" broke in the other man. For the Lord's sake, man, its five below!" "Gosh! is it hot's that?" said the big man, opping his face and moving into the shade-"Where'd you come from, anyway?" asked

the Chicago man in an awed voice.

"Dakota-an' in the last blizzard I wuz-"Oh, I see," said the Chicagoan, "been pretty cold up your way lately, and you ain't used to our mild climate." "That's it, that's it," responded the Dakota

man, drawing himself up with conscious pride, "why in the last blizzard 'twuz so cold "How's that? Cigars freeze while you were smoking?"

"Oh, no, but it took a steam grindstone four days to light a match."-Chicago Trib-

PREACHING TO CHILDREN .- The Lyman Beecher course of lectures at Marquand Chapel, New Haven, was brought to a close Sunday afternoon with a discourse on the principles and methods of preaching to child ren. Mr. Trumbull said:

"The thought or theme or topic of a sermon to children should be one adapted to their needs and capable of their comprehension. No greater mistake is made than in needs attention. The comprehension of God is clearer to the young mind than to adults and the preacher must rise to the use of his highest talents to think a thought that is worthy of imparting to children."

A Connecticut elergyman sought to impress on a little boy the omnipresence of God-Where is God?" he asked.

"In Heaven," answered the boy

"Isn't be anywhere else?" "I didn't know that be was." "He is everywhere," said the minister.

He can see through that stone wall, and go through it, too."

"Go through :t?" answered the boy. "I don't see how he can go at all when he is The woman who pays twenty dollars for a

"YES," said Bill Nye, "the autograph peomany," renders anything like an accurate ple pursue me with some avidity, but I've census impossible. Each year finds their just got the best of one of them in rather a remarkable way. While at Omaha I received a food supply diminishing, thanks mainly to registered letter, enclosed with a letter from the enterprise of the whalers and sealers. my wife. When I opened the registered let. As the number of the seals decrease the ter I found it read something like this: 'My number of the Eskimos must decrease, also, dear sir-I have very much desired your auand the end, though it be long delayed, tograph, but feel that you have so many applications of the kind that you would not comply with my request if put in the ordinary way. I have therefore registered this letter, knowing that you will receive it and ing it to sign the receipt-which will be forwarded to me. Thanking you in advance for your kindness in furnishing me the desired autograph, I am, &c., &c.' I wonder what with unrelenting vigor. That was the sec- that man said when, instead of my signature,

Two prominent citizens were standing talk-Nemesis, and, sad to say, never let up until ing in the postoffice building the other mornthis noble game was wiped out. Charles ing, when the younger of the two noticed that W. Rock, better known as Dick Rock, was his companion held a postal card in his hand acknowledged the quickest buffalo skinner addressed to himself. "Why, John, what does this mean? Have you taken up the idea of writing to yourself?' "Well, yes, Tom," the other replied; "I have a motive which I footer, and the best horseman I ever saw. will explain to you in confidence. Look at

this side." Turning the card the other saw a printed a grizzly bear. It was seldom that he spoke form informing the brother that an importof his prowess unless bantered by some of ant meeting of the lodge would be held this his companions. At that time he was hunt- evening, and that any member falling to atng on a tributary of Dry Fork, close to Vic | tend would be fined \$3. "Now, Tom, you Smith's camp. One evening in camp the ee, I post this in the morning, and when I subject of breaking horses and wild animals get home my wife hands it to me with a sigh to ride came up and Dick offered to bet \$50 home and stand the fine, but she won't have that he could ride a buffalo. His money it that way, and so I get out without the usual

ed daughter of Erin found herself the falo falling down, or running under limbs only passenger on a steamboat whose dock adjoins a slip from which rowboats are hired Just as the lines were about to be cast off she next morning one of the party rode over to approached the mate of the steamboat, and, Smith's camp and acquainted him with the with artless politeness, exclaimed: "Ah, sur, wager and required his assistance in secur- ye needn't take me in this big boat. Wan av thim small ones will do."

The official was so surprised at this thoughtin search of the game. They approached fulness that his eyes got as big as saucers, within about 200 yards of about a dozen and he walked away in silence, not daring to give expression to the words his tongue

"WHY, what a woman you are, Mrs. Slavey; fat cow, took careful aim and accomplished always at work. Don't you have anybody to what was intended, that is, shooting her help you?" "Well, to tell you the truth, I'm almost tired to death; but what is one going to do? My daughter Kate used to help me some, but since she experienced religion her time is so taken up with the meetings and the Sunday school and the social gatherings that, really, she hasn't any time to help

A GLASGOW draper, who was narrating his Bands of Indians, armed with knives, the landlord was confident. A watch was now appear on the scene. With one cut set when lo! and behold, about the time spurs, which he had sunk deep in the cow's said he stepped into an Episcopal church in hey sever the cane at its root, with another the sun arrived at the meridian, Mr. Coon sides, served to enable him to retain his the middle of the service, just to see what e top is sliced off, till nothing recame forth to receive a welcome shout seat, while they served also to irritate the said, "when the minister awa at the other end, cried out; "Lord, have mercy on us Then mule carts are driven to the field, and superstition, and finally offered a third the canes loaded on and taken to the mill to the canes loaded on and taken to the canes loaded on and taken to the canes loaded on and taken to the canes loade all!" and then a' the folks about me cried:

THE young man had asked him for the Morton Manufacturing Co., hand of his daughter, and a pang wrung the fatherly heart of Mr. Kajones as he looked at the youth for some moments in silence and thought of the bitterness of parting with his well-beloved child.

"I suppose, Oliver," he said at last, "it is only natural and right that when the young birds have become old enough to fly they should leave their parental nest and go off with their chosen mates to build nests of when I think of one of my fledgelings getting ready to fly away."

'This seems to be a good-sized nest." sug gested the young man, anxious to soften the blow; "perhaps you'd rather have me and Alvira stay right here."

They were in the parlor occupying one chair with but a single thought. They had discussed the tariff, the Irish question, the pushed back from his forenead, his coat was sleighing, the opera, the weather, and other unbuttoned and the perspiration stood in important topics till conversation was about fagged out. After a long pause:

"Whatty?" "Do you think I am making any progres in courting?"

"Well, I should say you were holding your

LAWYER-Now you know the man isn't truthful, do you not? Witness-I wouldn't like to say so, sir. Lawyer-Why not? A milder way of stat-

ng it would suit you better, perhaps? Witness-Just so. I wouldn't like to de cide as to the veracity; but I know that he decidedly unhistorical.

Chaft.

When a man thinks the world is his oyster e can soon manage to get himself into

material," says an exchange. How about a green farm-hand in the city?

Potatoes are so small and weakly this yea that a bushel of them haven't eyes enough see anything but a silver dollar. Dr. Torsey, of Boston, marries a couple in

eighty seconds. What a mariner he we make with his forty-five knots an hour. At the Club-Jones-Look at Brown over there in the corper. Smith-Yes; buried in thought. Jones-Mighty shallow grave, ain

Bobby (listening intently)-Ma, is pa put-

ting up a stove in the parier? Mother-No. dear; he is writing with his new fountain A Canadian lady is suing a man for \$2 00 for kissing her. That fellow evidently realizes that he has been guilty of a blunder

bed and sat in a chair by the window, is writ-ing a strong novel of Buffaio life based upon the incident. Customer (to boy in cigar store)-Your five

and ten cent cigars look a good deal alike, sonny. What's the difference between them? Boy-Fi' cents. Enthusiastic Artist (showing painting end)—This is the greatest effort of my life.

effort will be to find a purchaser.

The public takes kindly to plays which have water tank scenes. There is always a hope that had actors will be drowned in them some night. How black and base a vice ingratitude i

in combination with, pride and hard-hearted ness, or want of compassion .- South. College professors would have us believe there is nothing higher than to labor for love,

while their dude charges affect to think there is nothing lower than to labor for hire. He that would make a real progress in knowledge must dedicate his age as well as youth, the latter growth as well as the first fruits, at the altar of truth.—Bishop Berkeley.

quick to light a piece of folded paper and save a match. "I see a buttonless shirt advertised here John." said a wife looking up from the paper.
"What kind of a shirt is that?" "Just like
mine," was the raply. And the wife resumed

her reading. Tramp-Give a poor fellow something ter eat who carries three bullets of the late war around with him? Farmer—Ah! Indeed, poor man. (After feeding him.) Where do you carry them? Tramp—In my pocket.

"That dog," said Mr. Pontifex, "has the keenest sense of smell." "Weil," interrupted Mr. Hatecario, "if he carries it about with him and always smells as he does to-day, it must be an awful burden to him."

My little boy is now six years old. When he was about four and a half years of age I was telling him one Sunday of Elisha, the prophet, and the naughty children who called after him: "Go up, thou baldhead." (In the illustrations the prophet is represented as bareheaded, usually.) Arthur listened attentively, then he sail: "Why didn't Elisha have his hat on? Then they wouldn't have seen his bald head."

"See, father," said a son, with the proud consciousness of duty done, "I have saved \$500 from my year's allowance." "Good," exclaimed the old man: "you are a wise joung fellow, Charlie." "Yes, father; and I wish you would add \$500 to it; I have got to pay some debts."

"Where do you get the funny things you where do you get the funny things you print in your paper?" asked an inquisitive subscriber. "Out of my head, sir—out of my head," curtly replied the bothered editor. "Do you, really, now?" said the inquisitive scbscriber, piryingly. "Well, I rather had an idea that something was wrong, but I didn't know it was so bad as that."

Revivalist-Uncle Rastus, why don't you give up your evil ways and become a Christian? Uncle Rastus—I'se tried it, sah, I'se tried it. I'se 'sperienced religion mo'n wunce, but 'taint no use. Revivalist—What seems to be the trouble? Uncle Rastus—I specks I's too fond o' chicken, sah. In Wonderland.—Bobby is a little Harley

boy, and his mother was reading "Alice in Wonderland" to h m. When she came to the paragraph in which Alice found her quarters so contracted that she was forced to put or arm out of the window and thrust one foot up the chimney, Bobby drew a breath of in-tense interest, and exclaimed: "Why ma, she must have been in a Harlem flat!"

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WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Italian Bees in L or Simplicity hives, extractor, smokers and knife, e.c., for two-year-old Colt or Light Buggy Horse. Address WM. McKERROW.

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PIG Extra Early Black Cap CARMAN. All The best new and old sorts of plants and trees

BEDDIES at fair prices for pedigree stock. CataBEDDIES at fair prices for pedigree stock. CataBEDDIES at fair prices for pedigree stock. CataBEDDIES at fair prices for pedigree stock. Cata-

FOR SALE SEED Potatoes—Beauty of Hebron; a few Early Ohio; 50 ct. a peck; 81 50 per bush. H. W. McBride, Blair, Neb.

TF You want to know all about the Garden, address PETER HENDERSON & Co. 35 and 37 Courtland St., New York. m17 46t

HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and ODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption, in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an usequalled Specific Remedy.

WINCHESTER'S PERPARATION. \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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SUNNY SOUTH Good land near the sea ches kets. Circulars free. E.C. Lindsay & Co., Norfolk,

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. I sample Frea. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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On Small Cash Payments, Balance on Long Time. ADDRESS O. R. LOOKER, Secretary,

OAKLAND COUNTY, MICH 80 Acres, Section 1, Town of Avon.

Buildings fair; good bearing orchard; good soil, raises any kind of crops; good roads; some timber; a valuable farm. Terms easy. 120 Acres, Section 1, Town of Troy.

Good dwelling, barn, sheds, bearing orchard. Road on two sides; good soil. Terms easy. 80 Acres, Section 1, Town of Bloomfield. Dwelling, barn, good soil. Terms easy.

40 Acres, Section 17, Town of Commerce. Will be sold very cheap.

200 Acres, Sections 26, 27, 34, Town of White Lake. Dwelling, two barns, sheds, etc. Two miles from Commerce P. O. \$20 per acre.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH. 28 Acres, Section 8, Town of Brownstown. Two miles from Flat Rock Village. Land part-cleared. Will be sold cheap.

HURON COUNTY, MICH. 80 Acres, Section 14, Verona Township. Five miles to Bad Axe, two miles to Verona. Partly cleared; buildings nominal; soil good. Price, \$750. A good bargain will be made to

80 Acres, Section 35, Lincoln Township.

Five miles to Verona on a good road: 30 acres well cleared, young orchard, good frame house, school house half a mile, soil good, and a fine opportunity to get a good farm cheap. Price \$1,500. Small cash payment; balance on time. 120 Acres, Section 13, Hume Township.

Five miles from Pt. Austin, two miles from Pt. Crescent. 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn and sheds, land excellent, good roads. This property is worth \$3,000. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. 320 Acres, Sections 35 and 36, Port Austin

Township. Five miles from Pt Austin, one mile from Grindstone Village. House and barn fair condition, land level and best of soli for wheat or other crops, good roads on two sides of property. This land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Time given for nearly all purchase price.

160 Acres, Section 36, Bingham Township. This property will be sold in 80 acre tracts. The land is only a short distance from Tyre Station, on Pt. Huron R. R., has the best of soil and well cleared, can easily be made into valuable farms. Each 90 acre piece is worth \$2,000, and that is a moderate price for it. Time will be given for part of purchase price.

40 Acres, Section 19, Dwight Township. Partly cleared, no buildings. Four miles from Port Austin.

80 Acres, Section 36, Hume Township. 80 Acres, Section 31, Dwight Township. Seven miles from Port Austin, on a good road, one mile from R. h. Station. Frame house, log barn, best of soil, 60 acres under cultivation, Price, 83,000 for whole 160 acres, easy par menta, or will sail either parel separate. or will sell either parcel separate

80 Acres, Section 3, Oliver Township. Thirty-five acres cultivated. Frame barn. Good soil. One mile from R. R. Station.

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Buffalo and Toronto Trains.

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Buffalo and Togoing east. \$10.50 p m Arrive from east. Accommodation ...... \*5.00 a m Atlantic & Pacific Exp. \$6.10 a m Now York & Boston Ex. \$12.05 p m Special New York Exp. \$7.15 m Limited Express ... \$10.55 p m

§Daily. \*Except Sunday. †Except Saturday.

†Except Monday. CHAS. A. WARREN, City P. & T. Agt, Nov.20, 1887. Detroit. Gen'l P. & T. Agt. Chicago, Ill.

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Trains run on Central Standard Time. The 5:25 p m train will ar fve, and the 2:45 p m train depart from the Third street deps. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street deps. The 2:45 p m train leavadaily; all others daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket edice No. 65 Woodward Avacor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

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Over One Million Sold. Most complete best of its kind ever published. Gives measurement of all kinds of Lumber, Logs, Planks, Tisber; hints to lumber dealers; wood measure: cord-wood tables; wages, rent, hoard, interess stave and heading boits, etc. Standard boost throughout the United States and Canada. Sent post-paid for 25c.

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TENTING ON THE PLAINS

mr10-4t estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage,





417-15th street, Detroit.

mr3-4t

WINCHESTER'S

to \$8 a Day. Samples worth \$150, FRB Lines act under horse's feet. Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

22 all hidden name and Siik Fringe Cards with 34 page sample book. 10c. 49 mixed and Solid Siiver Ring, 20c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Con o3-26t



(Continued from first page.) shoulder looked as if it slipped out of joint. I had a horse doctor that seemed to have I had a horse doctor that seemed to had good success, and he prescribed the following liniment: Alcchol, one quart; amber oil, two oz.; camphor gum, two oz.; castile soap, one-half oz.; spirits hartshorn, four cz.; beef gall, 1½ oz.; tincture canthardies, one oz.; to be used twice a day and rubbed well in. I used twice the amount, and the result was a badly blistered shoulder and the lameness gone, but it does not fill

2d. I have noticed that some correspond ents to agricultural papers claim that the best way to castrate lambs is to take a pair of shears and cut the pouch off when the lambs are three days old. What would be your idea about it? If it is safe it would save a great deal of time and trouble, and

Answer .- Sweenie is not a disease, but

the effect of chronic ailment in some remote part of the limb, causing muscular contrac tion of the antea and postea spinatus mus cles, which fill up the spaces on either side formed by a ridge of bone projecting from the body of the scapula, known as the spine of the scapula; hence the deficiency is readily observed. The causes of sweenie are numerous and often remote from the injured part, either of bone, muscle, tendon, etc., in the front limbs. In fact sweenie occurs in any part of the body, but is rarely noticed as there is no spinal ridge to make it prominent, except it be on either side of the spine (back bone) of the back. But shrinking of muscular tissue in that part of the animals structure is not noticed, or if so is not known as sweenie, which in fact it is, and arises from the same or similar causes. The insertion of setons in the sweenied shoulder on either side of the boney ridge, will sometimes fill out the shrunken muscles; but our experience is that manipulation their bids, and the actual decline did not with the hands, by rubbing with coarse amount to over 10@15 cents. The following cloths, pinching up the skin with the fingers, continued daily, is more effective and permanent than medication.

2d. The operation of castrating lambs at an early age is simple and timesaving. We have not witnessed the operation referred to, nor have we read any account of it. The risk from early operations, weather favorable, is less dangerous than to delay one, two or three weeks. The operation of castrating with shears, if not sharp, crushes rather than cuts the cords, on the principle of the ecraseur so popular for castrating colts, introduced in the United States by us in the year 1852. With sharp shears there is more danger from hemorrhage, which, if it did not cause death, would cause more or less debility, not very desirable.

#### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, March 24, 1888.

• FLOUR .- Market very quiet and 10c lower on all grades. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller proces WHEAT .- The week closes with wheat in a

very unsatisfactory position. Values have had a downward tendency all week, and the loss on quotations is considerable. Domestic against 1,228 last week. Shippers took what markets were all weak yesterday, while were offered, at about last week's range of Liverpool was firm. Sales have been quite prices, and several loads more could have affairs will probably be sharp, and it looks as if the time was at hand for it to hearing. large, but nothing appears able to sustain been placed without affecting the market. No. 2 red, 82% o; No. 3 red, 80c. In futures

av 79 lbs at \$5.20.

Beach sold Clark 79, part lambs, av 68 lbs

No. 2 red for May delivers sold of the futures at 83%c, and July at 81c. No. 1 white, for May delivery, closed at 85%c.

CORN .- Market was firmer yesterday, but a decline from prices a week ago. No. 2 selling at501/2c for spot and same price was bid for April delivery. OATS .- Market firm at a shade advance or

white. No. 2 white are now selling at 35%c, and No. 2 mixed at 33% c > bu.

BARLEY .- Market firm and unchanged. No. 2 is selling at \$1 58@1 60] W cental, and No. 3 at \$1 50@1 55. Choice sells at \$1 70@1 75 W cental. FEED .- By the car-load \$18 ton is quoted

for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 \$ ton.

CHOVER SEED .- Market firm but lower than a week ago. Quoted at \$3 77 for prime spot. Early in the week it was dull and 5@7c

lower than quotations. TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is in fair demand and higher at \$2 75@2 80 % bu. State seed is

held a few cents lower. RVE .- Quoted at 58@62c W bu, in bagged

lots. Car-loads are quoted at 64@65c P bu. BUTTER.-Market holds firm under a light supply. Fine lots of dairy command 25c; good to choice, 22@24c; ordinary, 20@21c. Rolls are selling about 1c lower than packed. Creamery quoted steady at 26@30c W b. A decline in values would not be surprising. CHEESE .- Market steady at 12@13c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 101/2011c; New

York, 12@12%c; skims, 9@10c for choice. EGGS .- The storm shut off supplies for a a day or two, and prices advanced, and sellers were enabled to get 15%@16c per dozen for fresh. A few fine days would cause a decline, but the low prices are increasing the

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, W box, \$2 25@3 50; oranges, Messinas, \$4@4 50 p box; Floridas, p bex #4 00@5 50; cocoanuts, \$\mathbf{9}\ 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, \$\mathbf{9}\ bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@12e for layers, 14@ 16c for fancy; Malaga grapes, \$5 75@6 \$ keg

of 55 hs. BRESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c W b., as to quality. Supply light.

@18c for choice comb and 10@11c for extract-

HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 16

MAPLE SUGAR .- New stock in fair re

quest at 121/2013c W h. BRANS.-Quoted at \$2 50 % bu. in car lots for city picked mediums. From store price are \$2 60@2 70 \$ bu. Unpicked, \$1 25@2 00.

DRIED APPLES .- Market active at 6@70 for common, and 8@9c for evaporated. Demand good for common.

SALT.-Michigan, 83c per bbl. in car lots, or 90c in 10-bbl. lots; eastern, 75@80c; dairy,

\$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy i car lots is quoted as follows, \$ ton: Prime No. 1, \$11 50@12; do. No. 2, \$11; do. No. 3, \$9 50@10; mixed, \$8@9; clover, \$7@8. Straw,

\$5@6 50. These prices are from first hands. POTATORS.-Car lots quoted at \$1 % bu for Early Rose, 95c for Beauty of Hebron and Garnet Chili, and 85c for Burbanks. Job lots held 5c higher. Market firm at these figures. ONIONS.—In fair demand at \$1 25 \$ bu., and \$3 25@3 50 \$ bbl. Market firm owing to

HIDES.—Green city, 5c \$ D., country 51/4 Schauvay sold Burt Spencer 12 good butchers' steers av 1,170 lbs at \$3 80.

Ø6c; cured, 63/4@7c; green calf, 6@61/2c; salted do, 6%@7c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50 each; bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- Prices are \$3 50@4 per bbl., the

atter for choice. Demand light CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at \$3 75@4 \$ bu. or Jerseys. Season about over. SWEET POIATOES.—Firm at \$5 25@5 50 % bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys.

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows Chickens, \$ D., 12@13; turkeys, 13@14c; ducks, 13@14c. Market steady. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.-Quiet; quoted at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 % cwt. for

eastern brands. CIDER.-Common, 8@9e, and Olic Wgal. Market quiet. DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts light. Quoted

at \$6 25@6 50 \$ 100 bs. HOPS .- Per D.: State, nominal; New York,

8@20c; Washington Territory, 15@18c; Bavarian, 24@28c; Bohemian, 26@30c. PROVISIONS .- Market quiet, steady and

unchanged. Quotations here are as follows: Family
Short clear
Lard in tierces, \*\*
Lard in kegs, \*\*
Hams, \*\*
Shoulders, \*\*
Choice bacon, \*\*

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards pumbered 342 head, against 369 last week. The market opened up somewhat slow, as buyers market opened up with a good demand, but at prices somewhat lower than those of last week. Early offers were 15@25 cents off, but as the supply was light buyers advanced

were the closing QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Bxtra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.... to 1,450 lbs.s. fine, fat and we formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs... 38024 15
Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs... 36024 10
Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers... 81523 50
Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 25062 75
Stockers. 25062 75
Bulls. 27523 50 Allen sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 13

\$3 40 and 7 fair ones to Reagan av 640 ibs at Clark sold Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$3 30 and a bull weighing 1,100 lbs at \$2 50. McQuillan sold Refus 3 feeders av 980 lbs at \$3:25 and 3 cowsto Caplis av 910 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold John Robinson 30 good butchers' steers and heifers av 753 lbs at \$3.60 and 5 cows av 1,030 lbs at \$3.

head of good butchers' stock av 963 lbs at

Clark sold Refus 9 good butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$3 70. Jedele sold Sullivan & F 15 good butchers' Johnson sold Sullivan & F 8 good cows and

exen av 1,270 lbs at \$3 40 and 3 bulls av 1,073 Reese sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 925 lbs at \$3 45 and 2 stockers av 640 lbs at \$2 50. J B Rowe sold John Robinson 10 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 853 lbs at \$3 50. C Roe sold Brooka 11 good butchers' steers

av 1,040 lbs at \$4.

Durn cold Sullivan & F 3 coarse shipping steers av 1,250 lbs at \$3 40.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 16 good butchers' steers av 1.035 lbs at \$3 60; 2 stockers av 825 lbs at \$3 and a bull weighing 1,900 lbs at \$3 25.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 799 head,

Holmes sold Clark 117 lambs av 67 lbs at

Beach sold John Robinson 16 cull lambs at av 47 lbs at \$3 50. Holmes sold Burt Spencer 188, part lambs, av 83 lbs at \$5 25.

Roe sold John Robinson 81 av 70 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 812 head. against 1,434 last week. It only took a short time to clear the yards of the light receipts, one purchases getting them all. Prices as

compared with those of last week were about cents lower. McOuillan sold Webb Bros 33 av 153 lbs at

Jedele sold Webb Bros 14 av 143 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 65 av 143 lbs at \$5 20. Freeman sold Webb Bros 45 av 154 lbs at

J B Rowe sold Webb Bros 68 av 177 lbs at Reese sold Wet b Bros 29 av 176 lbs at \$5 26. Moore sold Webb Bros 30 av 174 lbs at \$5 20. C Roe sold Webb Bros 65 av 161 lbs at \$5 30

King's Yards.

Friday, March 23, 1888.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 807 head of cattle on sale. The bad break in cattle this week at Buffalo affected the market here, and as the run was quite liberal, sellers had to accept prices that averaged 15 @25 cents lower than last week. At the decline the market was active and all of the receipts changed hands.

Parks sold Sullivan & F 20 good butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$3 85. Bell sold Brooka 9 good butchers' steers av ,053 lbs at \$3 70 and 3 good cows av 1,210

Stevens sold J Wreford 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,075 lbs at \$3 40.
Giddings sold Wreford & Beck 9 good butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$3 75 and a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock to Phillips & Wreford av 1,000 lbs at \$3 10. Bresnahan sold Phillips & Wreford 9 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3 50, and 21 good

outchers' steers to Clark av 1,093 lbs at \$3 80. Besancon sold Brooka 11 fair shipping steers av av 1.270 lbs at \$4. Hall sold Wreford & Beck 17 good butchers' steers av 1,068 \$3 85.

C Roe sold Brooka a mixed lot of 19 head of

good butchers' stock av 1,036 lbs at\$3 45.
Brant sold Murphy a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 831 lbs at \$3 25 and 2 choice oxen to Sullivan & Fav 1,990 lbs at \$4. Glenn sold Mason a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock 829 lbs at \$3. Harger sold Stickel 4 good butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$3 75 and 4 to Heutter av 955 lbs

t the same price.

Gienn soid Brooks 4 good oxen av 1,495 lbs Stottle sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers av

935 lbs at \$3 60 and a mixed lot of 5 he ad of good butchers' stock to Marshick av 766 lbs Adams sold Marx 10 fair butchers' steers av 934 lbs at \$3 40.

sold Genther 4 choice butchers' Seeley sold Genther 4 choice butchers steers av 995 lbs at \$4 10 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock to McGee av 995 McHugh sold Kolb a mixed lot of 9 head of

good butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$3 25.
Adgate sold Cross a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 892 lbs at \$3 15.
Seeley sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,122 lbs at \$4 10. Dennis sold Brooks a mixed lot of 10 head

of good butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$3 25, and a choice ox weighing 1,950 lbs at \$4. Stottle sold Sullivan & F 11 good butchers, steers av 915 lbs at \$3 70.

Page sold Kolb a mixed lot of 4 head of fair Page sold Kolb a mixed lot of a feat of fair butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$3 10. Plotts sold Capiis a mixed lot of 28 head of fair butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3 10. McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 8 good butchers' steers av 1,068 lbs at \$3 75 and a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 952 lbs at \$3 30. av 952 lbs at \$3 30.

av 952 lbs at \$3 30.

Haley sold Murphy a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 676 lbs at \$3, and 10 good ones to J Wreford av 862 lbs at \$3 35.

Harger sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$2.15.

Patten sold Phillips & Wreford 16 fair butch ers' steers and heifers av 893 lbs at \$3 50.

Lovewell sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 795 lbs at \$3. Guthrie sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers' stock av 826 lbs at

\$3 26. Vanbuskirk sold Kamman a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 777 lbs at \$3 27%. Kalaher sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 16

head of fair butchers' stock av 838 lbs a \$2 80. Lovewell sold Latham 5 stockers av 732 lbs Walls sold Sullivan & F 16 fair butchers steers av 930 lbs at \$3 50. Lomason sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 878 lbs at

Williams sold Phillips & Wreford 12 good butchers' steers av 1,004 lbs at \$3 70. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2 75. Black sold Latham 11 stockers av 760 lbs at

Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 3 choice steers av 1,186 ibs at \$4.

Payne sold Wreford & Beck 21 good butchers' steers av 1,015 ibs at \$3 60 and a mixed lot of 15 head of thin Lutchers' stock to Caplis av 870 ibs at \$2 75.

Harger sold Phillips & Wreford 11 good butchers' steers av 1,065 ibs at \$3 70.

C Roe sold Brooka a mixed lot of 26 head of good butchers' stock av 909 ibs at \$3 30.

Gleason sold Mason a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 ibs at \$2 70.

Lovewell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 780 ibs at \$2 70. steers av 1,188 ibs at \$4. to prime light sold at \$5 10@5 30; inferio

head of good butchers' stock av 950 lbs

10 head of good butchers' stock av 956 lbs at Vanbuskirk sold Sullivan & F 8 fair butchsteers av 1,012 lbs at \$3 40. of thin butchers' stock av 850 ibs at \$2 50.

SHEEP The offerings of sheep numbered 1,686 head. The demand for sheep was fairly active and sales were made at about last week's prices. Simmons sold Wreford & Beck 100 av 98 lbs

Bresnahan sold Clark 25 lambs av 76 lbs at Standlick sold Andrews 77, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$4 80. Culver sold Clark 75, part lambs, av 79 lbs

Page sold Clark 34 av 92 lbs at \$5. Walls sold Andrews 35 lambs av 67 lbs at \$6. Farnam sold Fitzpatrick 76 av67 lbs at \$4. Tabor sold Burt Spencer 49 av 82 lbs at \$5. Hall sold Clark 168, part iambs, av 77 lbs at

Hauser sold Clark 41 av 83 lbs at \$4 50. Lovewell sold Geo Wreford 61 lambs av 60 s at \$5. sold Clark 36, part lambs, av 65

bs at \$4 75.

McHugh sold Clark 126 av 77 lbs at \$4 90. Smith sold Clark 60, part lambs, av 74 lbs Van Tuyl sold Switzer & Ackley 41 av 85 lbs HOGS.

ceipts changed hands at full last week's Bresnahan sold Peach 18 av 187 lbs at \$5 25. Farnam sold Joyce 24 av 118 lbs at \$5. Dennis sold R S Webb 25 av 168 lbs at \$5.

The offerings of hogs numbered 611 head

The demand for hogs was active and the re-

Patton sold Joyce 28 av 179 lbs at \$5.3 Tabor sold Webb Bros 54 av 129 lbs at Sprague sold Webb Bros 30 av 162 lbs at \$5 30. Smith sold R S Webb 11 av 166 lbs at \$5 30.

Kelly sold R S Webb 23 av 192 lbs at \$5 35. Brant sold Rauss 7 av 152 lbs at \$5 35. Holmes sold Rauss 29 av 143 lbs at \$5 25. Northcott sold Rauss 25 av 287 lbs at \$5 40. Adgate sold Joyce 28 av 173 lbs at \$5 30. Gleason sold R S Webb 29 av 201 lbs dams sold Rauss 16 av 22 lbs at \$5 35.

Hogan sold Rauss 66 av 195 lbs at \$5 35. C Roe sold Webb Bros 10 av 104 lbs at \$5 30. Williams sold Rauss 17 av 155 lbs at \$5 25. Haley sold Webb Bros 22 av 175 lbs er sold Rauss 76 av 165 lbs at \$5 35.

Purdy sold Rauss 56 av 162 lbs at \$5 30.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 12,444 against 9,860 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 175 car loads of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was light, there being no demand from Boston or New York. The market ruled slow and prices were 15@25 cents lower than one week before. For 8 head of selected steers averaging 1,515 lbs \$5 50 was, otherwise good 1,500 1,600 lb cattle brought \$5@5 25; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do. \$4 60@4 90; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do. \$4 40@ 4 70; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4 25@4 60; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$4@4 40; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 75@4 15; cows and heifers and mixed butchers' were in fair demand at \$3 25@4. On Tuesday no cattle were received

common sheep soid at \$4@4 50; fair to good, \$5@550; good to choice, \$55066; schoice to extra, \$6@6 50; lambs were a strong 25 cents lower than a week ago. Julls and common, \$5@5 50; fair to good, \$75@6 25; good to choice, \$6 25@7. There were 3,000 on sale Tuesday, none of which were choice. The market ruled steady and all were sold. The receipts were fair on Wednesday and Thursday, and the market was streng. On Friday the offerings of sheep were light, the demand fair for good stock, but common grades were dull. Culls and common sheep sold at \$4@ dull. Culls and common sheep sold at \$40, 450; fair to good, \$50,550; good to choice, \$575,6610; choice to extra, \$610,6675; lambs good to choice, \$525,6675; extra, \$7.

HOOS.—Receipts 46,499, against 35,568 the previous week.

previous week. The market opened up on Monday with about 6,000 hogs on sale. The demand was active and prices were 550 cents higher than on Saturday. Pigs sold at \$500.25; good to choice Yorkers, \$5.550.565; fetred \$5.805.5000 homestaries. fair do, \$5 25@5 50; selected medium weights \$5 65\omega5 75. The market was steady on Tuesday, 5 cents better on Wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 5\omega10 cents more. On Friday there were 6,435 received. The demand was active and prices firm. Pigs sold at \$5 10@5 25; good to choice Yorkers, \$5 60 @5 70; fair do, \$5 40@5 50; selected medium

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 34,719 against 36,525 week. Shipments 9,936. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 11,725 head on sale. The market was weak from the start, and poor to fancy steers sold 10@15 cents lower than on Saturday with butchers' stock

Easterh shippers and exporters paid \$3 75@ \$5 20 for 1,080 to 1,658 lb steers. One load of 1,585 lb steers sold at \$5 20, and another load av 1,653 lbs at the same price. The next was \$4 90. Most of the shipping steers sold at \$4 20@4 65. Dressed-beef men paid \$3 25@ 4 50 for poor to choice steers. Most of the desirable killing cattle sold at \$3 85@4 20; some 1,034 ib Nebraska sold at \$4 10; some 891 lb Nebraska steers at \$3 85. Native cows sold freely to canners at \$2 40@3 25; bulls sold at \$2 50@3 15, and butchers' steers at \$3@3 50.

Stock cattle sold rather sparingly at \$2 65@ 3 55. Prices were steady on Tuesday, bu weakened on Wednesday for common to fair steers; other grades unchanged. There was a fairly active market on Thursday and prices were steady. On Friday the market was slow and declined 10 cents, closing at the follow

QUOTATIONS: Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1.800 lbs . Stock steers, 500 to 900...... Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200. Hogs.—Receipts 59,961 against 66,400 last week. Shipments 27,330. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 16,696. market was irregular at the opening and prices were a shade lower, but it recovered and closed strong at Saturday's prices. Poor

mixed to choice heavy, \$5 15@5 50; skips and culls, \$3 50@5. Prices advanced 5 cents on Tuesday and 5 cents more on Wednesday, closing weak. Prices dropped of 5 cents on Thursday. On Friday there were 15,000 hogs received. The market was fairly active but closed weak. Poor to prime light sold at but closed weak. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 15@5 25; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 15@5 60; skips and culls, \$4@5 10. HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—33 loads: Seven at \$12 50; five at \$12 and \$10; four at \$9; two at \$13, \$11 50 and \$11; one at \$11 50, \$11 25, \$10 50, \$10 25, \$9 50 and \$8 5).

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#### Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE CHEAP

Look at the Pedigree.

BARON ROSEWOOD 5th: Red, calved Jul 4th, 1886; Sire—(47789) imp. 2d Duke of Whit tlebury 62574. 2am—Rosewood 3d, by 4978 26th Duke o Airdrie 34973. dam—Rosamond Duchess 2d, by (30997) 6th Duke of Oneida 13238. dam-Rosamond 10th, by (30953) 4th Duke of Geneva 7931. dam—Rosamond 4th, by 2070 Iron Duke 4043. dam—Rosamond 2d, by 1441 Belmont 2533, dam—imp. Rosamond, by (10671) Quarringto dam—imp. Rosamono, by (1994) (1967).

dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

dam—May Rose 2d, by (6778) Bellville (6778).

dam—Sylvester, by (373) Ernest (3735).

dam—Silk Veivet, by (4670) Pedestrian (4670).

dam—May Rose, by (2320) Miracle (2320).

dam—Georgina, by (2025) Fitz Remus (2025).

dam—by (69) Whitworth (636).

dam—by (127) Charles (127).

(47780) 2n. Duke of Whittlebury (62574), red.

and mixed butchers' were in fair demand at \$325@4. On Tuesday no cattle were received and the few left over from Monday were not wanted. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday were light, but there was no demand from anywhere, and the feeling was weak. On Friday the market was very dull, there not being enough business done to establish prices. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

1,500 lbs.

Medlum Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

Medlum Grades—Steers a veraging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality.

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Stight Butchers'—Steers a veraging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality.

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Stight Butchers'—Steers a veraging 1,000 to 1,000 lbs.

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FRIDAY, March 30th, 1888 16 Horses; other Stock and Farming Utensils, The horses are mostly Grade Percherons, con-sisting of Mares, Geldings and -tailion Coits. One Black Stallion Colt, coming 3 years old, and one Brown Stallion Colt coming 2 years old. People wishing to come on the cars will be met at Clarkston Station at the train due there 8:15, a. m, from the East, and 10:40, a. m, from the West. N. J. ELLIS.

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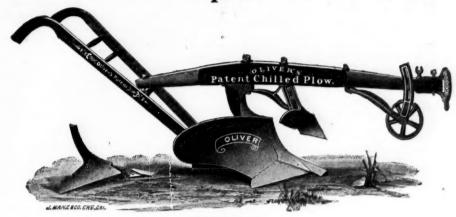
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Fourth—Oliver's Chilled Metal will not corrode. The heaviest coat of rust that can accumulate on it will be entirely removed few minutes' use, and the mould-board will be as bright and smooth as ever. Fifth—The Oliver has a thorough center draft, runs lighter than any other plow, and is under the complete control of the open sixth—The woodwork being free from mortices permits easy, rapid and perfect adjustment, for either two or three horses. Eeventh—The Oliver is economical in repairs, and when your share is renewed you have an entirely new cutting surface. Eighth—It is fitted with Oliver's Patent Slip-Nose Share—a wonderful saving device in which every farmer is interested. Ninth—All parts of the Oliver Chilled Plows are fitted over templates at the works, hence are exact duplicates and by

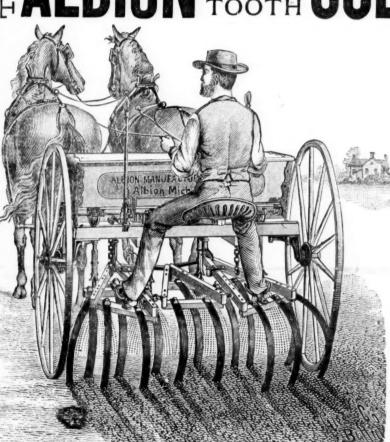
giving the number and hand you are sure of a perfect fit.

Tenth—The OLIVER CHILLED PLOW has hundreds of imitators. No manufacturer will try to imitate an inferior plow. Tenth—The OLIVER CHILLED PLOW has nundreds of limitators. No manufacturer will try to limitate an interior plow. Eleventh—For ease of management, adjustability and lightness of draft, it has no successful competitor.

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Thirteenth—Your neighbors will tell you to buy the Oliver and take no other. It will break hard dry ground when no other fourteenth—There are over 1,100,000 Oliver Chilled Plows in actual use, and three times as many being sold at the parameters of the property of the parameters of th time as any other plow nanufactured. It is warranted to do better work and more of it with the same amount

Fifteenth-Finally, these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved mor and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe



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